March 6, 1862
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March 6, 1862
25 Quire

The Canadian Post

IS PUBLISHED
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
AT THE
OFFICE—LINDSAY STEET, LINDSAY, C.W.,

And contains Notices of the Political, Social, and Moral Questions of the day; Agricultural and Commercial Notices; an Epitome of the General and Local News of the week, together with carefully selected Miscellany.

In remitting money, or desiring a change of address, Subscribers should not neglect to give the name of the Post-office where they have been receiving the papers. Many correspondents simply give the name of the Township in which they reside, forgetting to state the Post-office, thus causing trouble and loss of time. Letters containing money, if paid and registered, will be at our risk.

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G. CRUICKSHANK & CO.,
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The Canadian Post.

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The Canadian Post.

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Business Cards.

LINDSAY.

M. DUNSFORD, Attorney-at-Law, &c., William Street, Lindsay.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

A. LACOURSE, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c. *Office*—Macdonnell's Brick Buildings, William St., Lindsay, C.W.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

FREDERICK WHITT, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., Kent Street, Lindsay.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

T. A. HUDSPETH, Barrister-at-Law, Notary Public, &c. *Office*—Mrs. Patrick's Brick Buildings, Kent Street, Lindsay.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

WELLER & BROTHER, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c. &c. &c., Lindsay. Office in Mr. Britton's Building, up stairs.
C. A. Weller. Geo. Jas. Weller.
Lindsay, Jan. 1862. 131-tf

J. McFADYEN, Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor in Chancery. Office—McDonnell's Brick Building, corner of Kent and William Sts., Lindsay (above Broughall & Gimson's Store). 131tf

D. D. MACGILLIVRAY, Notary Public, Accountant, Conveyancer, Land Agent, Division Court Collector, and General Agency business, Lindsay. N.B.—All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to.
Lindsay, Dec. 1861. 127-3m

J. B. KNOWLSON, Fire and Life Insurance Agencies. Fire and Life Risks effected on the most favorable terms. Farm buildings and contents insured against loss or damage by fire, at very low rates, and all Losses promptly paid. Office: *Keenan's Brick Buildings, Kent St., Lindsay.*
127-6m

M. DEANE, County Engineer and Provincial Land Surveyor, Russell Street.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

ROBERT T. BURNS, Provincial Land Surveyor, Civil Engineer, Draughtsman, Land Agent, &c. Wild and other Lands valued. *Office*—Corner of Kent and William Streets, over Mr. Thompson's Store.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

DR. PLAYTER, Graduate and Medalist of Toronto University, formerly Clinical Assistant in Toronto General Hospital, Wellington Street, near the Methodist Chapel, Lindsay.
Hours for Consultation—11 A.M. to 1 P.M., and 5 to 7 P.M. 115-tf

DR. MARTIN,
(LATE OF MANILLA),
HAS Removed to Lindsay, for the practice of his profession. Office in Kempt's New Buildings, foot of Kent St. (up stairs).
Jan. 8, 1862. 131tf

D. MENZIES, Farrier, can be consulted at Mr. Gregory's Drug Store, Lindsay.
☞ Particular attention paid to Horse Diseases.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

J. A. WOOD,
ARCHITECT,
147 Lindsay Street, *Opposite the Post-office*, LINDSAY, C.W. 117-tf

MESSRS. CUMBERLAND & STORM, Civil Engineers and Architects, Lindsay, and Romaine Buildings, Toronto.

W. G. COX, House and Ornamental Painter and Glazier, William Street, Lindsay.—Country and other work attended to with punctuality and despatch. 114-tf

HENRY ROWLAND, Plain and Ornamental Painter and Paperhanger, Kent Street, Lindsay. ☞ All orders promptly and faithfully executed. 118-tf

WINTERS & GOODWIN, Painters, Glaziers and Paper-Hangers. William Street, Lindsay. Work executed promptly, neatly, and at the lowest prices. 123-tf

JOHN DOUGLASS, General Agent and Licensed Auctioneer, Cambridge Street, Lindsay. Orders solicited. 125-tf

J. LISLE, Butcher, and Dealer in all kinds of Meats, William Street, three doors from Peel Street, Lindsay. *N.B.*—Orders for every description of Meat solicited. 119-tf

BOVARIUM.

GOOD Meat I keep, as all do know,
Adjoining Joseph Funk's;
The flies, I warrant, do not "blow"
Upon my tender junks.

Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and Veal also
In season you may find;
And, if of Soup you want "a go,"
Speak for the tails in time.

Good Marrow-bone, Kidneys likewise,
Sweet-breads, and Tit-bits all,
Livers and Tongues;—if you are wise,
You'll soon give me a call.
NED MORRIS.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

LINDSAY
SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT,
South sid of Kent Street, Three Doors West of Thompson's T Store.

A choice lot of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips, Spurs and Brushes, kept on hand.
☞ Superior Workmen employed, and choice material used. All work warranted.
A call is solicited.
GEO. C. ATKINSON.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

Lindsy Carri ge Factory.

THE Undersigned beg to inform the inhabitants of Lindsay and surrounding country, that they have taken the Shop nearly opposite Mowrey's Foundry, lately occupied by Mr. George Workman, as a Carriage Factory, where they intend carrying on the business in all its branches.

They will keep constantly on hand and make to order, TOP and OPEN CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, GIGS, SULKEYS, WOOD and IRON AXLETREE WAGGONS, PLEASURE SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, LONG SLEIGHS, LUMBER BOBS, &c., &c.

Repairing work, Painting and Trimming done with neatness and despatch.

Horse-shoeing and jobbing done on the shortest notice by an experienced workman.

As none but the most experienced workmen will be employed, all work warranted. The best material used.

The Public will do well to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere, as they are sure to be suited at their Factory.

All Orders promptly attended to.

N.B.—Remember the place—Purdy's Mill, East of Mowrey's Foundry, on Ridout Street.
SMITH, CHAMBERS & SWITZER.
Lindsay, Nov. 28, 1861.

Business Cards.

BEAVERTON.

GIBSON & BURNET, Provincial Land Surveyors, Draughtsmen, Land Agents, Conveyancers, &c. Plans and descriptions drawn up. Wild and other lands valued. Valuable lands for sale in adjoining townships.
Offices—Beaverton and Woodville.
GEO. GIBSON, Woodville. P. BURNET, Beaverton. 134-tf

CHARLES ROBINSON, Clerk Sixth Division Court of the County of Ontario, Commissioner in B.R., Conveyancer, Issuer of Marriage Licences. 1-tf

C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, Agent for the Canada Landed Credit Company. *Office*—Victoria Street, Beaverton. 1-tf

ALEX. M'LEOD, Builder, &c. &c., Victoria Street, Beaverton. Contracts taken for the Erection of Buildings. All work promptly and faithfully executed. 20-tf

ALEX. CAMERON, Boot and Shoe Maker, Simcoe Street, Beaverton. All work warranted to give satisfaction both in price and workmanship. 1-tf

WM. BROUGH, House-Carpenter and Joiner, Manufacturer of approved Fanning Mills, Mara Street, Beaverton. 1-tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER will be in attendance at the Town Hall, Beaverton, every Saturday, from 10 o'clock, a.m., until 3 o'clock, p.m., for the convenience of parties having business to transact with him.
GEORGE SMITH, *Township Clerk.*
Thorah, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ELDON.

ANGUS RAY, General Agent, Conveyancer, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Township Clerk, Eldon P. O. 15 tf

JOHN M'KAY, Blacksmith, Argyle, Eldon. All orders promptly executed. Horse-shoeing carefully done. Charges reasonable. 3-tf

Removal--Argyle Hotel.

DONALD McKINNON begs to inform his numerous customers and the public generally, that he has now removed from his old stand to the opposite side of the street, where he intends, by renewed exertions, to merit a continuance of that patronage which he has so long experienced in his capacity of Innkeeper.

The best brand of liquors and an attentive hostler are always on hand.
DONALD McKINNON.
Argyle, Jan. 14, 1862. 133-tf

MANILLA.

FARMERS' INN,
MAIN STREET, MANILLA, C.W.
Every attention paid to Travellers. Good Stabling and a careful Ostler.
W. H. THOMPSON, *Proprietor.* 119-tf

Manilla House, Manilla.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his Friends and the Travelling Public that he has taken the above well-known Hotel, and trusts, by strict attention to business, and by endeavouring to do all in his power for the comfort and convenience of guests, to merit a share of public patronage.

GOOD LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Comfortable accommodation for man and horse.
☞ Bob Pitman always in attendance to take charge of Teams.
S. CONWAY, Proprietor. 117-tf

ADAM GORDON,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c. &c.
MANILLA, C.W.,

BEGS leave to inform the Public that he still continues to purchase Wheat, Pork, and other farm produce, at the *Highest Market Price.*
N.B.—*Bran and Shorts for sale.*
Manilla, Sept. 5, 1861. 5-tf

OAKWOOD.

BANKS' HOTEL, Main Street, Oakwood.
☞ Good Stabling and a careful Ostler.
WM. BANKS, Proprietor. 118-tf

WOODVILLE.

JOHN JAMIESON, Tailor (late of Glasgow), Main Street, WOODVILLE. Clothing made up in the latest style. Orders solicited.

WHITBY.

R. J. WILSON, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Whitby, C.W.
Office—In Walace Block.
Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1-tf

N. G. HAM, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law. *Office*—Opposite the Registry Office, Brock Street, Whitby.
Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1 tf

R. J. GUNN, M.D., Surgeon to the County Gaol, Byron Street, Whitby.
Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1-tf

S. H. COCHRANE, L.L.B., Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary-Public, &c. &c. *Office*—In Bigelow's new building, Dundas Street, Whitby.
Whitby, Sep, 5, 1861. 1-tf

J. HAMER GREENWOOD, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary-Public, Conveyancer, &c., Whitby, C. W. Rooms in Victoria Block, next to Registry Office on Brock Street.
Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1-tf

CAMERON & MACDONELL, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors to the County Council, Ontario. *Office*—At the Court House, South Wing.
Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ROBERT CAMPBELL

BEGS to call the attention of the inhabitants of Beaverton and North Ontario, to his extensive stock of *DRY GOODS*, consisting of Dress Goods, Shawls, Mantles, Furs, Cottons, Stripe Shirtings, Broadcloths, Tweeds and Satinettes, Hats and Caps, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

A large assortment of Mens' and Boys' Coats, Vests, and Pants, being made on the premises.
A fresh stock of Teas, Sugars, and Tobaccos, &c., just received.
Call before purchasing elsewhere, as great bargains will be given for Cash.
Perry's Brick Buildings, Whitby.
Whitby, Sept. 5, 1861. 5-tf

Poetry.

ALL ALONE I'M SITTING.

All alone I'm sitting
In my room to-night,
Far away from kindred,
Far from loved one's sight.
Once I had a fireside,
Once I had a home,
Now I miss their comforts,
Far from them I roam.

The world is cold and dreary,
Friendship's but a farce;
Life is like a grammar book,
Filled with words to parse;
Clouds our prospects darken,
Joys are drowned in tears,
Pleasures, how e'er buoyant,
Teem with doubts and fears.

Life is like a river,
We are on its tide;
Willingly or otherwise
Down its stream we glide.
Rapid is our progress
On toward the sea;
Soon we'll reach the ocean
Of Eternity.

Why not love each other,
While we linger here,
Causing smiles of gladness
To dry each bitter tear?
Why not have the sunlight
To shine along our way,
Gilding all the landscape,
As along we stray.

Earth itself is beautiful,
All around is fair;
Gently floats its fragrance
On the balmy air;
Let us strive to cherish
Thoughts of kindness given,
Following the footsteps
Of the Lord of Heaven.

Literature.

THE SISTERS.

A TALE.

BY S. D. J——.

(*Written for the "Canadian Post."*)

[CONTINUED.]

CHAP. VI.

These thoughts passed with lightning rapidity through her mind, but the last thought shut out all others and pride even checked her tears.

Poor Montague mistaking her silence, attributed it to a partial consent, and raising her little hand, pressed it to his lips.

She withdrew it hastily. "You are very, very kind, but I could not accept such a sacrifice. I would never repay you for toiling all those years for me and my sister! I—"

"It would not be toil," he said, interrupting her; "it would be pleasure to have something to work for."

"O, do not think of it again! I would not live under Mrs. Emmerson's roof as a dependent. Never! I would not be happy away from papa and Conrad. I will not remain! I can endure poverty as well as they can. Forgive me, and think no more about me."

"I never shall forget you!" he exclaimed. "But I will urge you no further. In the land of the West there may be a brighter fortune in store for you. Good bye, and may God forever bless you! Accept this, Alice, as a parting gift."

He placed a small but beautifully bound Bible in her hand and left her.

She flung herself on a sofa and wept bitterly. In the land of the stranger should she ever find a friend like him? Twelve hours later, she was standing on the deck of the steamship, her arm around Eglantine, and they were watching the last speck of their native land till it faded from their view. Then, sorrowful and weary, they turned to their father, who conducted them and their faithful servant Mary, to the room assigned to them in the cabin. And they had left their sweet, rose-wreathed cottage; their singing birds; their lovely flowers; their blue river; their gay companions and their native land. Poor things! they knew not all the trials that awaited them in that strange land! Conrad, full of life and hope, had grand and glorious visions of their new home—this land of freedom. And as night after night they sat on the deck and watched the stars peeping down from the blue sky above them, he cheered his sisters with stories of what they should see; the green woods—the mighty rivers—the foaming cataracts—the clear skies; but most cheering were the stories of how soon they should return home.

The voyage was favorable,

"And on the shores of a far land
Fair as 'tis prosperous, prosperous as fair,"

they stood at length.

Mr. Aubrey had relatives in New York, and the quiet, timid little girls soon found new friends. But those new friends were not so cordial or so warm-hearted as those which they had left behind them; and Alice shrunk within herself, and sighed for the romantic little cottage, surrounded by grand old woods, which Conrad had talked about to her. And she wondered when she should see those beautiful Indian maidens, weaving garlands of wild flowers in some romantic spot, such as she had read about in some highly-embellished tale. When the time did arrive that she beheld those squaws of her imagination, they were anything but beautiful, and did not appear to have the least idea that a wild flower ever bloomed, and she turned from them with repugnance.

Conrad, energetic and lively, open-hearted and free, soon became a universal favorite in New York as he had been in Cork, and many lucrative and highly-respectable situations were offered him; but he did not accept them, for a new idea had taken possession of their father's brain, not a very wise one, as was too often the case with him. He determined to go to Canada, and Conrad had made up his mind to go with him,—not in the least deterred by the fearful accounts of the climate.

CHAP. VII.—THE BACKWOODS.

"O, Canada! thy gloomy woods
Can never glad the heart;
The murmur of thy mighty floods
But cause fresh tears to start
In those whose fondest wishes rest
Beyond the foaming main,
Who, midst the forests of the West,
Sigh for their home again!"

It was a lonely but a lovely spot where stood that low-roofed, vine-wreathed cottage, surrounded by the dark green woods clothed in their summer foliage. The bright garden in front was so pretty, with its rustic fence and little white gate leading into the green field which separated the cottage from the highroad. The dwelling was humble, yet there was something about it totally different from the other dwellings which surrounded it.

It is evening—a Sabbath evening—not a shadow dims the intense blue of the Canadian sky. The sun has gone down and the lovely evening star is shining with a radiant lustre. On the door-step of the cottage, half covered by the vine-leaves and almost among the flowers, sits a young girl, fair as an angel of light, and clad like those shining ones in a robe of spotless white. The golden hair falls backward from a brow of classic beauty, and in those sweet, child-like features, though now their expression is chastened and subdued, and in that fairy, fragile form we recognise the gay, sprightly Eglantine, although three years have passed away since she left her native land. She holds an open letter in her hand, and is talking in that sweet, low voice to some one in the house. It is Alice, who now comes out, and casting an admiring gaze upon the evening sky, stoops to pick a rose-bud. There is a healthful glow upon her cheek; a bright light in her dark eyes; and yet a pensive, sad expression in her countenance. Her dark, luxuriant tresses still float in rich curls on her neck and are parted smoothly on that mild brow.

They were discussing a letter from Conrad, who was now a married man and residing in New York. Shortly after their arrival in Canada he and his father had disagreed. He did not wish to become a farmer; of what use would his brilliant education then have been? He started back to New York, leaving his father and sisters alone in the backwoods among a strange and uncouth people. It was scarcely kind, and yet how can we blame him?

He had been but a short time in New York when he was agreeably surprised by meeting accidentally his old friend Emily Osborne. Of course he accompanied her home to her father's house. As it happened she was going there to visit that evening, for she had a situation as governess in a gentleman's family in the city. Their friendship soon ripened into love. Her father willingly gave his consent; he, too, had sought, from adverse circumstances, a home in that great emporium of commerce. Emily, ever fickle, broke off her engagement secretly entered into with a young man belonging to the Romish Church, and Conrad and she were married. Emily was excessive'y extravagant, and Conrad at length found that if he continued to live in New York in the style he wished he would shortly become a beggar. He therefore determined to go to the quiet town of P———, near his own people, in Canada, for he still had a yearning to be near his sisters, and set up business. He had written to apprise them of his intention, and this was the letter which they were reading this evening.

"Will it not be delightful," said Alice, "to have our dreary solitude enlivened? To see Conrad again, after two years absence, and to see his darling baby? I can scarcely realise that I shall so soon see his baby; I wonder if she resembles him?"

Eglantine glanced at the letter. "He writes that she is like me, and they call her Ida. Is it not a pretty name?"

"Very pretty," Alice replied. "But, Eglantine, have you not a fear that Emily will be haughty and sneer at our humble abode, our domestic concerns and our reduced circumstances?"

"I am afraid she will. I remember that Emily Osborne used to dictate a good deal to us when we were children, and often made papa angry with us. But she need not sneer at our reduced circumstances, for they too have been reduced."

"It was curious that they met again and got married. We used to think that there was nothing serious in their attachment."

"I don't think there was, either," said Eglantine, "but papa says that an old flame is easily rekindled, and I suppose it is the case."

"Papa never did approve of the match, but that letter of hers has softened him down considerably."

"Yes, she is a good letter-writer. I suppose she will think us very illeterate, uneducated and vulgar, after our residence among these people."

"We will lack the grace and polish of city life; but we are not vulgar; we do not mingle with these people."

"We do not, and you could write a much nicer letter than hers, Alice. But then our home! such a contrast to the home of our childish days!"

As Eglantine said this, she entered the cottage and cast a disdainful glance at the simple furniture and faded carpet and curtains of thei neat and only sitting-room, and at the tiny, though cosy-looking bedrooms off it, with their snow-white curtained windows, and white drapery of the beds. Then opening a door, she entered a neat dining-room, and passed thence into the kitchen.

(*To be Continued.*)

Miscellaneous.

There are 3,771,750 men in the armies of Europe, Russia having 850,000 of this number.

An Indian Begum Breaking through Caste Trammels.—A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* thus notices the arrival at Fyzabad of the Begum of Bhopal, who has been making a tour of the native courts. "The natives, especially the Mohammedans, were astonished beyond measure to see her Highness driving in a phaeton beside two European gentlemen, and expressed their utter disapprobation of such an unheard-of thing. She is the first enlightened lady of India, who, being an inmate of the zenna, has broken the ice of Mohammedan etiquette, and appeared in public!"

The Approach of Sleep.—It is a delicious moment, certainly, that of being well nestled in bed, and feeling that you shall drop gently to sleep. The good is to come—not past; the limbs have been just tired enough to render the remaining in one posture delightful; the labour of the day is gone. A gentle failure of the perceptions comes creeping over one; the spirit of consciousness disengages itself more and more with slow and hushing degrees, like a mother detaching her hand from that of her sleeping child; the mind seems to have a balmy lid closing over it, like the eye: 'tis closing—'tis more closed—'tis closed. The mysterious spirit has gone to take its airy rounds.

A Strange Wager.—In February, 1859, Capt. Horton Rhys, a gentleman well-known as a clever amateur, made a bet with two friends that he would clear the sum of £500, out of Great Britain or Ireland, in one year, by his talents as an actor, author, or composer, the condition being that he was not to appear under his own name, that he was to be assisted by an actress, and that the bet was to be lost or won in eighteen months after it had been made. Captain Rhys was completely successful; he selected Canada and America for his field of operations, and Miss Catherine Lucette as his assistant. In April 1869, he started, and, before the end of that year, he had cleared the stipulated sum. Capt. Rhys has written a book showing how he made it, what towns and cities he made it in, and what were his travelling impressions.—*Morning Post.*

Don't Swear.—A labouring man, who was extremely addicted to profane swearing, was one day at work with a yoke of oxen near his house. The oxen not working to suit him, he began to whip them severely, at the time uttering volleys of blasphemous oaths. The oxen breaking loose from their harness ran away, while the man in a passion pursued them, and coming up with them at the house, began to whip them again, and to swear as horribly as before. His little boy who was at this time just old enough to begin to talk, began to prattle his profane oaths over after him. No sooner did the father hear this, than his feelings were powerfully wrought upon. He paused for a moment, dropped his whip, and set down and wept bitterly. A flood of keen reflections at once rushed upon his conscience, which produced such an effect, that he found no rest to his mind, until he found peace where forgiveness can *alone* be had,—at the footstool of mercy.—*British Workman.*

TO DETECT EXPLOSIVE COAL OIL.

Many disasters having been occasioned by the use of explosive coal oil, the following receipt for ascertaining whether or not the article is explosive, may not be out of place: Pour a small quantity into a saucer and bring a lighted match slowly down to it. If explosive, the oil will blaze and flash up almost like powder; if not explosive, it will not burn at all. The latter only is safe for use. The very light coal and rock oils should be used with great caution for burning in lamps, as they are much more volatile, and equally as dangerous as the old explosive lamp mixtures of alcohol and turpentine. The burning oils which are most commonly used now are of a much lower specific gravity than those that were in common use about eighteen months ago. They are quite cheap, clear, free from the fetid smell of old coal oils, and not so liable to smoke; but one pint of the old brandy-colored oil gave as much light as a quart of the clear light oil.

MORE ABOUT THE SUMPTER.

A Madrid letter of the 31st says: The privateer Sumter has gone to Gibraltar, where she expected to remain as long as she thinks proper, and to revictual with everything not absolutely contraband of war. Letters received this week from Cadiz state that a large three-master from New York had been stopped, near Trafalgar, and only released upon the captain signing an order, payable in London, upon the owner of the cargo for $20,000. Two American war ships are expected to arrive at Gibraltar daily, and it seems tolerably certain that if she should not be speedily sold her adventurous career will soon come to a close.

ASHAMED TO LIVE.

Coroner Wildey held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital upon the body of Wm. Watson, who committed suicide by swallowing two ounces of arsenic. It appears that the deceased had boarded for three weeks past at No. 57 Green street, and within the past two weeks had stolen articles of wearing apparel from his room-mate, Mr. Edwards. On Sunday he was accused of the thefts, and confessed his guilt. On Monday he and Edwards went together to some pawn-shops, where they received the articles, and late that night Watson purchased arsenic at the drug store of L. H. Dinsmore, No. 43 Sixteen Avenue, saying that he wanted it to kill rats. The following morning a police officer called at the house to arrest him, and found him mixing a white powder in some water. He trembled violently on seeing the officer, and immediately swallowing the powder, which proved to be arsenic. On reaching the Station-house he exhibited signs of being very ill, and was taken to the Hospital, where he died on Wednesday night. On these facts the Jury rendered a verdict of "Suicide," and censured the druggist for selling him the arsenic. The deceased was a native of Scotland, 19 years of age, and very respectably connected.—*Tribune, Feb. 21st.*

LORD LYONS' OPINION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Lord Lyons, under date of December 18th, thus expresses his opinion of the Southern States:—

This overweening notion of their own importance may lead to very serious inconvenience, if they should succeed in establishing their independence. Our need of their cotton is quite great enough to render it extremely desirable that we should be on good terms with them, and encourage any disposition which they may show to place their commercial relations with us on a mutually advantageous footing. We might be willing to consider that a quarrel with them would give us no means of ameliorating the condition of their slaves, while it would bring a great deal of hardship and suffering upon vast numbers of our own working people. But still it must ever be repugnant to our feelings to be in intimate relations with a confederation formed on the avowed principle of perpetuating, if not of, extending slavery. Unless the seceding States can be induced to act with moderation upon the question of slavery, they may rouse a feeling of indignation and horror in Great Britain which will overpower all consideration of material interest. Of this many of their leading men in the present movement do not seem to be aware. Some of them even talk openly of reviving the African slave trade. An attempt actually to do this would, it may be supposed, be at once put down by the united force of the Northern States, Great Britain, and of civilized Europe. But, on the other hand, it might be extremely difficult to bring any of the Slaveholding States to renounce in principle, the right of trading in negroes, or to induce them to enter into any treaty engagement on the subject. Any such engagement would be regarded by them as an admission that they were in the wrong on the question on which their contest with the North has so inflamed their passions that they have lost sight of all reason. How could they bind themselves not to extend to larger numbers of Africans the blessings of the institution of American slavery, which they hold to be ordained of God for the happiness and improvement of the negro race? It is to be apprehended that we shall have very considerable difficulty in placing our relations, commercial or political, on a satisfactory footing with a people imbued with such sentiments, immense as is the importance to us of procuring a cheap and abundant supply of their staple commodity.

ENGLAND TAKES HER WAR POSITION.

In February 1861, the policy of Her Majesty's Government, "in the event of Mr. Lincoln's raising questions with Great Britain," is laid down in the following clear and emphatic terms:—

LORD J. RUSSELL TO LORD LYONS.

Foreign Office, Feb. 20, 1861.

The success or failure of Mr. Seward's plans to prevent the disruption of the North American Union is a matter of deep interest to Her Majesty's Government. But they can only expect and hope. They are not called upon, nor would they be acting prudently were they to obtrude their advice on the dissentient parties in the United States. Supposing, however, that Mr. Lincoln, acting under bad advice, should endeavor to provide excitement for the public mind by raising questions with Great Britain, Her Majesty's Government feel no hesitation as to the policy they would pursue. They would in the first place be very forbearing. They would show by their acts how highly they value the relations of peace and amity with the United States. But they would take care to let the Government which multiplied provocations and sought for quarrels understand that their forbearance sprung from the consciousness of strength, and not from the timidity of weakness. They would warn a Government which was making political capital out of blustering demonstrations that our patience might be tried too far. If this tone is taken when necessary, and only when necessary, I have no fears that the American Republic will seek a quarrel with a nation sprung from the same parents, and united by language as well as by ties of kindred and a long period of friendly intercourse.

SON OF LORD BYRON IN THE ARMY.

Sometime last summer Capt. George Gordon de Luna Byron, as he styled himself when he wrote his name in full, established a recruiting office in this city, and for sometime recuited vigorously for his command which was stationed in Missouri. While he attended strictly to the business in hand, and beyond some military statistics concerning his life, revealed nothing startling or in any way calculated to make a lion of himself. It is only since the pressure of business has relaxed, that his case has been taken up, and it has been discovered that he is a veritable son of Lord Byron. From the eastern papers we glean the following:—The Captain informs those who question him on the subject, that he is a near relative of the author of "Manfred," but refuses to enter into any particulars respecting the connection. Some of his friends insist upon it that the Captain's head, eyes, hair, brow and nose bear a striking resemblance to those of his putative father. If Lord Byron was half as handsome as he is painted, the Captain has somewhat deterioriated, but still there is resemblance enough between them to build belief upon; and those who know the bard's liberal views and not less liberal practice in what are sentimentally termed affairs of the heart, will not wonder that he has a son almost anywhere, even in the army of the United States.

The Captain has a thorough acquaintance with all the details of Byron's life, as well as of Shelley, Keats, Moore, and most of the modern English poets, and relates many interesting anecdotes that have never appeared in print. He declares that Byron, while in Spain, was clandestinely married to a noble lady of the old family of De Luna, and that the product of this marriage was an only son, the Captain himself, though he does not say so. The discovery of this union, through certain letters, by Lady Byron in England, caused the separation, about which so much mystery has ever rested, between the poet and his second spouse; the true reason for which the proud and injured woman pertinaciously refused to divulge.

The Captain served when a youth, in the British army, and afterwards filled some official station in Persia. Returning to England he remained until the breaking out of the rebellion, and concluded to enlist in the cause of the Union. It is said that the gallant Captain has an itching for literary as well as military fame, and that some years ago he began to write the "History of the Byron Family," but after completing two large volumes without reaching the poet's grandfather, he suspended his labours for the adoption of an abbreviated account, which is to be given to the world at some future day.—*Detroit Free Press.*

AUSTRIA.

Letters from Vienna are filled with most lamentable accounts of an inundation. The district submerged in Vienna alone comprises a population of 80,000 persons to be provided for. The rain fell four days, almost without interruption. Bridges and viaducts were destroyed, and all railroad service nearly suspended. Several towns were also inundated by the Danube, including Presburg and Pesth. Other continental rivers—particularly those in Holland, had also greatly risen.

The Prince of Wales had arrived at Vienna, and was visited by the Emperor and Archdukes.

GOING OFF TO INDIA.

In the "Roundabout Papers" of the *Cornhill Magazine* this month Mr. Thackeray soliloquises on the calendar. "Every person has his own little diary in paper or ruled in his memory tablets, and in which are set down the transactions of the now dying year. Boys and men, we have our calendar, mothers and maidens. For example, in your calender pocket-book, my good Eliza, what a sad, sad day that is; how fondly and bitterly remembered, when your boy went off to his regiment, to India, to danger, to battle, perhaps. What a day was that last day at home, when the tall brother sat yet amongst the family, the little ones round about him wondering at saddle-boxes, uniforms, sword-cases, gun-cases, and other wondrous apparatus of war and travel which poured in and filled the hall; the new dressing-case, for the beard not yet grown; the great sword-case at which little brother Tom looked so admiringly! What a dinner that was, that last dinner, when little and grown children assembled together, and all tried to be cheerful! What a night was that last night, when the young ones were at roost for the last time together under the same roof, and the mother lay alone in her chamber counting the fatal hours as they tolled one after another, amidst her tears, her watching her fond prayers. What a night that was, and yet how quickly the melancholy dawn came! Only too soon the sun rose over the houses. And now in a moment more the city seemed to wake. The house began to stir. The family gathers together for the last meal. For the last time in the midst of them the widow kneels amongst her kneeling children, and falters a prayer in which she commits her dearest, her eldest born, to the care of the Father of All. O night, what tears you hide—what prayers you hear! And so the nights pass and the days succeed, until that one comes when tears and parting shall be no more."

A NUPTIAL TRAGEDY.

A wealthy American merchant of the city of New Orleans had married a Creole lady of fortune, and with the estates and servants, came into possession of a mulatto seamstress and her daughter, a child of seven years. The gentlemen was so much struck with the extraordinary beauty of the child, which had the purest Italian features and complexion, that he resolved to save it from a life of degradation which was before it, and to free it and educate it. He sent the child to a Northern school, and there she remained until her sixteenth year—by all supposed to be a patrician Creole maiden. She herself knew not to the contrary, so young was she when sent to the North. Beloved by all her companions, the idol of the institute, and caressed by every one, she left it, to return South, as she supposed, to the roof of her uncle. A young Louisiana gentleman, who had seen her in Philadelphia, and loved her, and was beloved by her, sought her hand on her return. The marriage day was fixed, nay arrived, when the mother, who had been long sold away in La Fourche interior, in order that she might never appear as a witness against her child, reappeared, and in the bridal hall, in the very hour after the ceremony had been performed, and claimed the magnificent and now miserable bride as her own daughter—a bound slave by birth, and an African by blood! The scene, as described by one who was present, surpassed the power of a pen to portray. That night, the bridegroom, after charging the adopted father of his bride with gross deception, shot him thro' the body, and disappeared, carrying, no one knew whither, his infamy and bitter sorrow. The next morning, the bride was found a disfigured corpse, in the superb nuptial chamber which had been prepared for her reception. She had taken poison. Education, a cultivated mind and taste, which made her better understand how great was her degradation, now armed her hand with the ready means of death. The unhappy planter recovered from his wounds, and has gone to the North, where he resides, buried in the deepest seclusion—the residue of his years embittered by the keenest regret.—*Hoboken (N.J.) Circuit Judge.*

Tha rabhadh do na gai'l
S'do na cairdibh air gach taobh
N'ach eil marsand ans an aite
Bheir Badhar dhoibh co saor.

New! New! New!

A CASE OF
SEWED GOODS
Just arrived.
COLLARS, SLEEVES, AND INFANTS' FROCK BODIES.
The sales in Winter Goods continues very large each day.

BROUGHALL & GIMSON.
Opposite Doheny's Hotel.
Lindsay, Feb. 27, 1862.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Some time ago we issued a notice stating that all subscriptions paid up by the First of Feb. should only be charged at the rate of $1.50 per annum. Numbers have availed themselves of the opportunity; others have wished for further delay, and so to meet the views of all parties, we will continue to receive payment at the above rate during the month of March, after which the full rate of $2.00 will be charged on all subscriptions not paid in advance. Enclose a dollar bill in a registered letter, post-paid, to show your willingness to meet our reasonable expectations.

Subscribers in town who have not already paid, are respectfully requested to render payment immediately.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If Subscribers wish the discontinuance of their Periodicals the Publisher may send them until all arrears are paid; and subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent.

3. If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their Periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their Bill, and ordered their Periodicals to be discontinued. Sending numbers back or leaving them in the office is not such notice of discontinuance as the law requires.

4. If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the Publisher, and their Periodicals are sent to the former directions they are responsible.

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, THURSDAY, March 6, 1862.

THE GOLD REGIONS OF THE NORTH-WEST.

Some time has elapsed since the discovery of the "precious metal" on the Pacific side of British America. Thousands from Canada, California, and Britain, have, within the past three years, flocked to the new El-Dorado; so that, when we write, British Columbia has grown into an important colony. Nor has the tide ceased to flow in that direction. From Canada we hear of hundreds who have lately left, or who are preparing to go; and so great is the exodus from the mining districts of California, that it threatens their total depopulation. The accounts from Fraser River are of the most encouraging character. Gold is found in abundance; and the miners, generally, are reaping a rich harvest.

Lately we have had numerous enquiries as to the best route; the cost of journey; the expense of living when there; and the rate of wages.

In the event of intended "gold-seekers" being able to make up a good company under an experienced leader, we would certainly recommend the overland route *via* Lake Superior and Saskatchewan, the distance being only about *two* thousand miles, while by Panama it is Six thousand—certainly more than quadruple as much as the former route. On this point a correspondent of the *Daily Globe* offers a few observations, which we copy:—

The San Francisco route is too expensive for the majority of the parties likely to embark in this enterprise. The St. Paul's route is also expensive, tedious, roundabout and not desirable for Canadians or British subjects.

Let us examine what difficulties stand between Toronto and Red River, provided the Government will put on a single steamer to Fort William or Grand Portage fortnightly.

Four days from Toronto to Fort William at $12, the late fare of the *Rescue*. From Fort William or Grand Portage are the old established and well known routes. The Grand Portage, in the present state of the Fort William route, will be found the most comfortable and the easiest. Either route can be travelled in 16 days; for 8 or 10 passengers and 2 guides, the expense of canoe and guides, say $80. Provisions for 10 men and 2 guides to return (the large canoe can be sold to advantage, and a small one found for the return of the guides) say $100. Total, $192, or say $200, to a party of ten paddling their own canoe (in the same way Mr. Jessepp, of the *Oshawa Vindicator*, and party, speedily and successfully made the journey in 1859, via the Winnipeg,) expense to each $20, time 20 days.

From this it will be seen that the route which we have indicated is the most desirable in every way. By way of Panama the journey is greatly prolonged, and the cost is from $250 to $356. The cost of living and the rate of wages are about eight times as great as in this country.

We understand that a company is forming in this town, to start early in the season. The route they intend taking has not transpired, as far as we have heard.

The *Globe* of the 27th ult., contained an able article on the "Great North-West," in which it urged Government to expend a few thousand dollars in placing a steamer on Lake Superior, and in opening a road between the navigable streams. We give the concluding paragraph:—

But in asking that the Canadian Government should do everything which lies in its power to open the communication with the Saskatchewan, we look for no distant return. It is not a question about British Columbia. If the Government would grant a subsidy for a term of years, of thirty thousand dollars per annum, the portage roads could be cut, steamers placed on the rivers, and everything made ready for the transportation of freight and passengers from Toronto to the Rocky Mountains. The accommodation which would be provided for that sum would not be of a permanent character, but it would give the route a fair start, and other improvements would be made without expense to the Government. It would provide the means for an infinitely more easy and agreeable journey across the continent than has been furnished on any other route; it would, in fact, afford a pleasure trip to the hardy class who are now pushing their way to the gold fields. The sum we have named as necessary for a short term of years is not a third of the amount promised by the Government in perpetuity for the Intercolonial Railroad, a work from which Canada could not draw a dollar of profit. The capital of thirty thousand dollars for twenty years is not an eighth part of the sum which the Government are lavishing on the Ottawa buildings. Every year they waste the amount twenty times told on the salaries of do-nothing officials. Why not lop some fal-lals off the Ottawa buildings, cut Mr. Baby's plunder a little more closely, or send a few officials to get a livelihood at some other business than sponging on the public, and let us open the most magnificent empire on the face of the earth, which yet remains in a state of nature. Every year we shall get a return of our outlay, not indirectly, but directly. Give us the trade of the Selkirk Settlement alone, and we shall make thirty thousand dollars a year out of it. Let us supply manufactured goods to the denizens of a new gold field on the Saskatchewan, and Toronto, Hamilton, and Montreal, will pay the first year five times thirty thousand dollars of additional customs duties. Let it be remembered that if we strike in boldly now, the business of this great region will be ours, with a boundless prospect for the future. The people of Selkirk have freely held out the hand of welcome to us, and we have treated it with apparent disdain. They are still anxious for our alliance. American traders have not yet absorbed their affections. If we hang back for five years more, who shall tell the result? The trade of a country as large as Europe is within our reach if we will but grasp it.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Monday, Feb. 17.

Present, His Worship the Mayor and Councillors Bell, Brady, Doheny, McNeil, Thornhill, McCarthy, Browne, Deane and Roche.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Moved by Coun. Deane, seconded by Coun. Browne—That an order on the Treasurer of this Municipality be given for the amount due the township of Ops.—Carried.

Moved by Coun. Deane, seconded by Coun. Roche—That the Treasurer be instructed to transmit to the Bank of B. N. America the amount of note due on the 13th inst.—Carried.

Moved by Coun. Doheny, seconded by Coun. Deane—That the Clerk of the Council be instructed to write Mr. Harper, of Port Hope, informing him of the amount of arrears of taxes and costs due by him; and unless paid at once, proceedings will be taken at once for its recovery. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Deane, seconded by Coun. Doheny—That the parties to whom licences have been granted for the year 1862, are hereby compelled to pay the said licences within 14 days from this day. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Deane, seconded by Coun. Browne—That Mr. Haud's tender for the Printing for this Council for the current year, being the lowest, be accepted. Carried.

Moved that Mr. Whitt be allowed $40 on account of salary. Carried.

Various other matters of minor importance were moved and carried, and then the Council adjourned.

CRICKET.—1862.

The Annual meeting of the members of the Lindsay Cricket Club was held at Pearson's Saloon, on Saturday evening last, J. Holmes Hopkins, Esq., President, in the Chair, when the following resolutions were passed.

Moved by Mr. T. A. Hudspeth, seconded by Mr. Grace—That James Holmes Hopkins, Esq., be re-elected President for the current year. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Burns, seconded by Mr. Maurice Dunsford—That John D. Smith, Esq., be elected Vice-President for the year 1862. Carried.

Moved by Mr. T. A. Hudspeth, seconded by Mr. Allman—That Robert T. Burns, Esq., be re-elected Secretary and Treasurer for the present year. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Maurice Dunsford, seconded by Mr. Allman—That the subscription for the year 1862 be $2 00 for full members. Carried.

Moved by Mr. T. A. Hudspeth, seconded by Mr. Smith—That boys under 16 years of age be admitted for $1 00, and be exempt from all assessment, and that their use of the ground and material be at the discretion of any officer of the Club. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Allman, seconded by Mr. Maurice Dunsford—That the Secretary do request the local papers to publish the proceedings of this meeting. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. E. Hopkins—That this meeting do stand adjourned till the 3rd of April next. Carried.

Serious Accident.—On Saturday evening last a serious accident occurred to Mr. Sheridan, Blacksmith, in the employment of Mr. R. Dark, of this town. A sleigh with a span of horses were crossing the bridge, when, we believe, the bolt attached to the whippletrees fell out. Sheridan, in endeavaring to replace it, received a kick in the skull from one of the horses, which knocked him down. The horses immediately ran away. Sheridan was carried home, and medical aid was immediately procured, when a number of pieces of bone were extracted from his skull. He lies in a precarious condition.

Bazaar.—Yesterday morning a bazaar was opened by the ladies in connection with the Episcopal Church of this town, to pay the debt on that building. Everything was conducted in a pleasant and orderly style, and we trust the ladies may realize that success which their laudable exertions merit. Owing to a want of sufficient publicity numbers of the townspeople were ignorant of when and where the bazaar was to be held. Now, however, as it is still continued in Mr. Rodden's car, on William Street, we hope the public will patronize the undertaking with their presence and their money.

CANADA.

Ho! for British Columbia.—Several parties left Toronto by train on Saturday *en route* for the gold diggings of British Columbia. They are to proceed overland from St. Paul *via* Fort Garry.

The census of Anticosti shows that the population of the island is 67, that 60 acres of land are under cultivation, and that 25 barrels of herring and 12 barrels of salmon were taken away during the past year.

Mr. Brydges, on the part of the Great Western Railway Company, has presented the Hamilton Fire Brigade with a cheque of $250, as a reward for the firemens' exertions in arresting the progress of the flames when the grain elevator was burned down last week.

Robbing the Mails.—By the orders of Mr. Secretary Seward a letter posted in New York, addressed to the Cashier of the Banque du Peuple here, and containing $5,000 in South Carolina Bonds, has been taken from the Canadian mail, en route, opened, and the contents stolen by the Federal Government. The excuse for this disgraceful act is, that the Bonds are the property of an American gentleman residing in this city, disaffected to the Federal Government.—*Montreal Paper.*

Serious Affair.—On Saturday last two men in Windsor went to a "chopping-bee" at some place a short distance from town, and, returning in the evening and becoming intoxicated they quarrelled together. One of them—William Keefe—struck the other—Andrew McCann—in the head with his axe, cutting a deep gash and felling him senseless to the ground. McCann is still in a precarious condition, and Keefe is in Sandwich jail.

Attempted Suicide.—A young woman in Brantford from the country, who "loved too well, but not wisely," attempted last week to commit suicide by taking poison, but was saved from death by the timely application of medical skill. Twice was the attempt made, but each time frustrated by the attending physician. A sense of her degradation prompted the desperate act. She possessed many personal attractions, but for man's treachery might have adorned society, and been the pride of her doting parents.—*Hamilton Times.*

English Shillings.—For a long time the merchants of Brockville have suffered in consequence of the Banks, Custom House, Post Office and Railroads, refusing to accept the English Shilling for more than 24 cents, the shilling being received by the merchants for 25 cents. On the 1st of March, however, an alteration will take place, the merchants of the town having signed an agreement not to receive the shilling for more than its legal value, viz., 24 cents, and the English sixpence for 12 cents. When the coin finds its way to the Bank it will not again be reissued, as our own Canadian coin will fill up the gap.—*Recorder.*

Embezzlement of Goods.—We regret to have to announce another case of dishonesty which has recently occurred amongst us. A young man, by the name of Calhoun, formerly respected in this village, as honest at least, has been employed by Mr. N. H. Davis, for some time, in the capacity of a travelling merchant, but failing to give an account of either the goods or their value, has been sent to jail to answer to the serious charge of fraud. In order to deceive his employers, he circulated a report, to the effect, that he had been robbed of the whole amount (over $400) on the road between Manchester and Greenbank, about a week ago, but which is thought to be a hoax. Such characters should be made an example of.—*Ontario Observer.*

The Parliament.—The Parliament of Canada is called for the 20th of March, and for "dispatch of business." Let us hope that the new Parliament, containing so many new members, will prove to be a body strong and decided on all questions that pertain to the moral welfare of the people. Let us hope, too, that those members who have shown an interest in great moral questions of reform will, like Wilberforce in relation to negro emancipation, be prepared to present or to support measures for the diminution and prevention of vice. The Sabbath question should not be lost sight of, and whatever is necessary to the prevention of Sabbath desecration, should be urged upon the attention of the Legislature. Something *must* be done to prevent the increase of intemperance, and even to diminish its prevalance, if not prevent it by drying up its resources altogether. It is fearfully on the increase, and so are all the crimes of which it is the immediate or remote cause. A prohibitory bill should be presented by some one at every session.—*Christian Guardian.*

Suicide at Brantford.—On Saturday afternoon last, Mr. George C. Lovejoy, (youngest son of the late John Lovejoy,) shot himself with a pistol through the heart, in a small grove, a few yards back of his brother's house the old family homestead, about half a mile west of the town of Brantford. His body was found on Sunday afternoon, and on Monday, Coroner Dr. Griffin held an inquest. The jury returned a verdict that "the deceased came to his death by his own hands, by a pistol shot." It was stated in evidence by a brother-in-law that about two or three years ago the deceased became much attached to a young lady residing in Hamilton, and that when she was on a visit to his father's, about three years since, they often walked together in the grove where he shot himself. The lady had given him a ring, which he would often carry in his hand while walking in this grove, after the lady had refused to marry him and had gone to Europe. One day he lost the ring, and afterwards spent hours and almost days in search of it and occasionally got some of his relations to assist him in the search. When dead he was found lying on the very spot.

Rev. Dr. Lett's House Destroyed by Fire.—On Friday morning last, the residence of the Rev. Dr. Lett, at Knightsleigh farm, in the township of Blenheim, near Ayr, was burned to the ground. Dr. Lett was absent in Toronto, and about half past three o'clock, the hired man was awakened almost suffocated with smoke; he gave the alarm, and Mrs. Lett and the children and the inmates of the house were aroused. The neighbours soon flocked to the conflagaration and rendered every assistance. With their aid a large portion of the furniture, and most of the plate, of which there was a large quantity in the house, was saved. The Dr.'s library, and all his private papers, with all the bedding and clothing in the house, were unfortunately burned. There was no insurance upon either the house or the furniture. When the alarm was first given, two daughters of the Doctor, aged nine and twelve years respectively, ran off to get the assistance of the neighbours. They were only partly dressed, and were without shoes; one of them without stockings. The result was that their feet were badly frozen. Under the care of Drs. Bell and Betts, they are recovering; and no amputation will be necessary, as was at first reported. The origin of the fire is unknown; but it is supposed to have been caused by the ignition of an ash barrel, a fruitful source of fires both in town and country; and one which cannot be too carefully guarded against.—*Paris Star.*

FEARFUL COAL OIL ACCIDENT.

On Saturday evening last, a terrible accident occurred at the Rectory, in Cornwall, which has cast a deep gloom upon this community. It appears that one of the domestics of the family was engaged in pouring some coal oil from a large can into a lamp-feeder, and Mrs. Patton held a lighted candle to assist her. An invisible but highly inflammable vapor, which had generated in the can, poured forth with the oil, and though unseen, bathed her person with its deadly influence. As soon as it came in contact with the flame of the candle it at once took fire. In an instant, Mrs. Patton was in flames, and before relief could be obtained she suffered terrible injuries about the breast, arms and head. Dr. Patton, in his efforts to extinguish the flames which surrounded his wife, had his hands severely burned. But the reverend gentleman's physical sufferings are the lightest which now afflict him. We cannot adequately describe the sorrowful excitement which this melancholy occurrence has caused in this neighborhood. Mrs. Patton's personal excellencies have endeared her to all with whom she was brought into contact, and her dreadful misfortune has brought sorrow to all our homes. The poor lady lies in a precarious state, but suffers less pain than the extent of the injuries she has sustained might lead one to expect. The warning wont be lost on those using coal oil, and its use is now almost universal.

Mrs. Patton has since died; and it is well understood that recoveries are few from the effects of grievous burns and scalds. Such an account as the above cannot but alarm the whole population, as coal oil is already considered one of the necessaries of life. Although the theory may not be entirely correct, we have been often informed that coal oil can be manufactured free from the materials which cause so many calamities. Coal oil has now become so much a staple, that it is time that the law should interfere and impose severe penalties on any wanton carelessness or adulterations in its manufacture.—*Cornwall Freeholder.*

SAVAGE ASSAULT BY THE GUARDS.

Last week, a report was conveyed to the Chaboillez Square Police Station, that a party of soldiers were maltreating a civilian. Sergeant McBride and some men went out and arrested four soldiers belonging to the Scots Fusilier Guards, and one of the Grenadiers. The citizen whom they had savagely assaulted was named Frederick Provost. On being conveyed to the Station, the Sergeant seeing that his injuries were serious, sent for Dr. Leprohon, who found that the man's leg was broken, and that he had received several wounds on the head and face. The Dr. after attending to the injured man ordered him to be conveyed to the General Hospital. The soldiers were no sooner confined in the cell than they gave way to the most outrageous excesses. They broke the guard-bed into pieces: smashed a thick glass window, and damaged the partitions of the adjoining cells. Not content with this they hurled the fragments of the broken beds through the grating at the top of the cell, and struck Constable Galarneau above the eye, inflicted such a severe wound that the man was rendered unfit for duty. Finally, a party of the Guards arrived, and took the five prisoners away with them. It is the opinions of Dr. Leprohon and [illegible] be six months before his leg can heal, and it is questionable if he ever recovers the full use of it. The assailants were somewhat under the influence of liquor.

It is by no means agreeable to observe a growing feud between the citizens and their protectors; although it is impossible to say who are the aggressors. The blame of originating the rows seems sometimes to belong to one party, sometimes to the other. It is obviously the duty of the authorites, civil and military, to investigate and check an evil which might very soon assume unpleasant dimensions. The low liquor shops should be shut at all events.—*Montreal Witness*

Prohibition.—A By-Law for the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating and spirituous liquors in the township of Brighton had its first and second readings by the Township Council at its last session. The By-Law is now left for public consideration. On the 21st of March next the people will be called upon to give expression to their views on the question by a vote at the polls, to be opened in the Town Hall, Hilton.—*Brighton Flag.*

Federal Brutality.—We give below the N. Y. *Tribune's* correspondent's account of the cowardly and shameful indignities offered to the dead body of Gen. Zollicoffer, by the Federal troops:—"Zollicoffer's body lay for nearly three days on the ground, in front of the sutler of the 10th Kentucky, wrapped up in a blanket. He was a man of middle height, light hair, rather long features, well formed profile, and rather pleasant expression of countenance, which grim death had not altogether destroyed. His skin was beautifully sound and clear. He had his beard shaved off on the evening before the battle, probably in order to be less easily recognised. I am sorry to say that his remains were outrageously treated by the thousands of soldiers and citizens that flocked to see them. Not only was all his hair cut off close to the skull, but the body was stripped of its clothing. When killed, he had on a white rubber coat, under which he wore a full general's uniform. The rubber coat, the uniform, his boots, his over and under shirt, and even his socks, were either carried off whole, or gradually cut off in pieces. On Tuesday evening the body was almost naked. This kind of curiosity-hunting borders on vandalism."

A Snake Story.—Many a yarn has been told of the pugnacity of snakes, their poisoned fangs, and their fascinating eyes; but it is only lately that we have heard of the snake in the character of a quiet, harmless bedfellow to a child two years old. This circumstance really did take place the other day at the Lexington Station. It appears that one of the shearers engaged there, being a married man, lived in a hut apart from the others, and some distance from any other habitation. The wife of the man put her child to bed early in the afternoon. It slept for some hours, and on awaking cried out for its mother. The woman went to take the child out of the cot, and for that purpose removed the clothes. On doing so, her consternation may be imagined on seeing a large black snake lying placidly alongside the child. With great presence of mind, the woman gently lifted the child away, fortunately without disturbing the reptile. She then ran off for assistance, which was soon obtained, and the snake was at once destroyed. It proved to be a black diamond snake, a most venemous description, and measured four feet long.

ENGLAND.

No less than seven inquests were held in the neighborhood of Preston last week, on the bodies of boys who had been drowned while sliding, or skating, on the ice.

One of the Marine Insurance Companies is said to have netted about £60,000 by taking war risks during the late short period of excitement arising out of the case of the Trent.

A race for the championship of England took place at Sheffield last week. A pedestrian named Albison, came in first, having completed the mile in four minutes and forty seconds.

The Great Eastern.—The Great Eastern will not be put on the gridiron at Milford until the middle of February. She will be ready for sea by the first week in April, and will probably proceed to New York.

The Earl of Elgin and Lady Elgin embarked from Southampton docks on Tuesday, on board the royal yacht Fairy, Master-Commander Welch, for Osborne, to take leave of her Majesty, previous to their departure for India.

William Carter, a well known London thief, was sentenced by the Marlborough Street Police Magistrate, on Saturday, to three months hard labor, for picking the pocket of Sir R. Mayne, Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police.

A few evenings ago a young woman named Susan Rowley, aged eighteen, residing at Eastwood, Nottinghamshire, died very suddenly. She and her lover, William Dilley, had been out for a walk, and on their return they stayed for a short time in an entry. They remained in conversation for some minutes, when the deceased suddenly gave a deep sigh and fell dead in her lover's arms.

Extraordinary Conduct.—At Frome, on Saturday, the Rev. Edward Francis Shaw, curate of the vicar, was charged with having on the 11th ult. assaulted Annie Brown, of Frome. The complainant is the widow of Major Brown, an Indian officer, and she was not on good terms with the defendant, who met her in a shop on the day mentioned, tore off her bonnet, and, as she alleged, struck her. The defendant denied having struck her, but admitted having torn her bonnet.

A Defence for Kissing.—Mr. John G. Illingworth, an innkeeper, summoned before the Wakefield magistrates Miss Mary Ann Serle, for an assault—that is, an attempt to kiss in the street. In justification, Burns' couplet was quoted:

"If a body meet a body comin' thro' the rye,
If a body kiss a body need a body cry?"

and the bench, preferring this interpretation of the criminal law to Jervis's dismissed the case, amidst the unsuppressed laughter of a crowded court.

The Condemned Murderers.—It will be remembered that a short time back a young man, named George Inkpen, was convicted of the murder of his sweetheart by drowning her in the Surrey Canal, the intention of the parties having, no doubt, been to destroy themselves by suicide. The prisoner has been respited during her Majesty's pleasure.—The prisoner William Malony, who was convicted of the murder of his wife in Westminster, and Richard Reeve, the boy who killed his sister in Drury Court, also remain in Newgate, awaiting the decision of the Government as to what will be their fate, both having been respited during her Majesty's pleasure.

Telegraphic Figures.—At the present time we have in Great Britain and Ireland, [illegible] something like 15,000 miles of line, and the annual receipts for telegraphic messages may possibly surprise some even of you, who may not have thought of the amount of the traffic. The total amount received in this country for telegraph messages at the present time is something as near as possible about £350,000 a-year—a very large amount to be taken in such small sums. The extension of the land system throughout the world has been equally rapid during the same period. There is now, in addition to the 15,000 miles in Great Britain, some 40,000 miles of line in America, some 80,000 miles in Europe, and a smaller, but very rapidly increasing mileage in Australia; the total amount of land lines of telegraph in the world being not far off, at the present moment, 150,000 miles.—*Speech of Sir Charles Bright at Liverpool.*

Accident at the Theatre Royal, Liverpool.—On Thursday night, during the ballet scene in the pantomime, great commotion was suddenly excited by a shriek from the wings. The alarm of fire was immediateld raised, and the occasion of it was very serious. Miss Power's ballet dress ignited while she was close to one of the side-lights, and she was immediately enveloped in flames. These being quickly extinguished, and the young lady's dress, or what remained of it, having been rapidly removed, she was attended in the green-room by Dr. Rogerson. Miss Power bore her sufferings with great fortitude. She is very severely burnt—chiefly on the arms and shoulders—but generally all over the upper part of the body. Both sides of her face were caught by the flames; but Dr. Rogerson does not apprehend that here the injuries will leave permanent marks. Elsehere they are much more serious; but we are happy to say they are not likely to be fatal. A little child was also burnt on the arm. Its burn was immediately dressed, and the little thing bore its trouble very patiently.—*Liverpool Post.*

HORRIBLE DEATH OF A LADY.

A lady named Mounsey met with her death in a frightful manner on Friday last. It appears that about three months ago Mr. Jasper Mounsey and Mr. Dixon of Monkwearmouth, gentlemen well known in the iron trade, entered upon the extensive works at Bedlington, about five miles from Morpeth, formerly belonging to Messrs. Longridge. Since they came into possession of the new works they have been engaged repairing them and erecting new buildings and machinery, and the works were only opened last week. But a portion of the machinery, including a circular saw for cutting iron, did not commence operations until Friday. The partners have been residing at Bedlington about two months, and on Friday Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Mounsey, with three of their children and some young ladies who were staying with them went over the works to see them in full operation for the first time. About ten minutes after four in the afternoon the party after examining the works, proceeded to the new mills to witness the process of sawing iron with the circular saw. After doing so they proceeded to cross a spindle connecting a saw with the engine. Mr. Dixon and Mrs. Mounsey remaining a little behind to help over the young people. Mrs. Mounsey had stepped over it, but unfortunately her dress had not cleared one of the bolts or nuts at a joint in the spindle. The consequence was that she was thrown over, and in a moment she was dragged underneath the spindle, which stood only six inches from the ground. Her limbs and the lower part of her body were literally crushed to atoms, and life was extinct in a few moments. The scene was a terrible one. The ladies and children were taken away immediately. The spindle was unscrewed, and the remains of the poor lady were removed from it and conveyed home. The place was covered with gore. Her death had been so instantaneous that she had not time even to scream. The deceased lady leaves four children, and was *enciente*. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.—*English Paper.*

SCOTLAND.

The Established Church has 1,273 ministers, the Free Church 790, and U. P. Church 526. The latter section of the Church is making great efforts to extend its polity in England, and the eminent Glasgow ministers, Revs. Drs. King and Macfarlane, have accepted calls from congregations in London.

Honorable Conduct.—Two young men—one residing in Glasgow and the other in Dundee—have recently been paying debts of fifteen years' standing incurred by their father, once a farmer to the westward of Dundee—a very praiseworthy acknowledgment of the parental outlay on their behalf in their tender years.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

A daring robbery has just been committed in the Crow Hotel, George Square, Glasgow. From one bedroom £15, in £1 bank-notes, the property of a commercial traveller, and a gold watch, with a heavy gold guard chain attached, belonging to a spirit merchant in town, were stolen; and from another bed-room a purse containing ten sovereign was carried off. Suspicion attaches to a traveller who lodged in the house on the night of the robbery.

Lunatic Literature.—Of the *Morningside Mirror*, written and printed by lunatics, the *Scotsman* observes that it reflects more sense and less silliness than many a periodical said to be the product of sane contributors. In its weakest points it is not worse than scores of the reputed possessors of undisorderd brains. If it raves about women's rights, the superiority of number 666, its ravings are, as least, *as* rational as those in which sundry unconfined English and Scotch women and English and Scotch men indulge.

At Greenock, on Wednesday, a man named Bernard Freel was employed at Fort Matilda in hoisting stones by a winch and shears in the usual way, when the strap binding the shears at the top gave way, and such was the force with which the heavy spars fell on him that they pressed him forward upon the winch, a projecting part of which, called the 'strap,' entered his left breast, and passing through his chest, protruded at his shoulder-blade. He was immediately extricated, and conveyed to the Infirmary, where he now lies. Little or no hope is entertained of his recovery.

Glasgow.—Glasgow, as seen from the river, presents a *tout ensemble* not unlike the Thames, as seen from London Bridge. It has been compared, by local topographers, to Dublin, as seen from the Liffey. But we have stood on Carlisle Bridge in our day; and we must acknowledge that the resemblance does not strike us forcibly. There is decidedly more of the London aspect about Glasgow. The flow of the Clyde past the main body of the city is exceedingly majestic, and the view picturesque, animated, and striking. The buildings which confront the river are finely arranged, chiefly in the manner of terraces, with a spacious carriage way extending along the banks, the whole length of the city, on both sides. The flanking masses of building composed of these terraces and of structures overtopping them, exhibit a rich and effective mixture of style; and when we add to this the wharfs, the steamboats, the forests of masts, and the tall dark, smoky chimneys, we produce [illegible] we may see on the canvas of Clarkson, Stanfield, or David Roberts.—*Builder*

Dancing Extraordinary.—Some evenings ago a marriage took place in South Street, to which about two dozen of friends were invited. After supper, and a confortable libation of toddy, a dance was proposed, to which all willingly assented, and the services of a fiddler being obtained, the floor of the room was soon creaking beneath the nimble feet of the joyous party. It was in vain that an old Irishwoman, who lived below, screamed to them to take care of the "ould house," and who swore she would split the head of the first man who fell through—none heeded her, but rather indulged in a fuller measure of fun. At last, the bridegroom, in proud elation of heart, gave a higher bound, and—who would believe it?—disappeared through the floor as if by magic. The bride was horror-struck; but the wedding party running down stairs, found the bridegroom, without a scratch, making his way out of the Irishwoman's bed, into which he had fallen; and the old dame, instead of splitting his head, was right-glad to find he was no worse.—*Perthshire Advertiser.*

IRELAND.

Good News from Ireland.—A correspondent at Dublin writes to us in this cheerful style:—"Our Irish famine is nearly over, without the loss of a single life. Food is cheaper and more abundant than last year, employment better, through the openness of the season, and the health of the population at large excellent, without an appearance of change. We expect the pauper list, which contains about 58,000, or 7,000 more than last year, will begin to diminish as usual at the end of February, and continue to do so until the usual minimum season in September. Peel is one of the hardest working secretaries we ever had, and very pleasant to deal with."—*Globe.*

Extraordinary Feat.—Last week Mr. Mulhallun Marum rode his favorite hunter, Equator, down St. Canice's steps. Mr. Marum was returning from hunting in company with Mr. Bryan, Jenkinstown, Mr. Warren, Lodge-park, Mr. Mosse, Ballyconra, and other gentlemen. They were about to turn by the Deanery in order to get into the main street of Irishtown, to proceed to the Club-house. Mr. Marum, however, declared that it was absurd to take such a round, whilst they had so good a 'short cut' down St. Canice's step—twenty-seven steep steps of limestone—he accordingly proceeded to ride down with the utmost *nonchalance*, his gallant horse bringing him safely to the bottom, to the astonishment and admiration of his brother sportsmen and such of the inhabitants of the locality as were fortunate enough to 'be there to see' a sight such as few have ever witnessed before.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

How to "Get On" in the World.—There is a "world of wisdom" in the following quotation, brief as it is:—"Every school-boy knows that a kite would not fly unless it had a string tying it down. It is just so in life. The man who is tied down by a half a dozen blooming responsibilities and their mother, will make a higher and stronger flight than the bachelor who, having nothing to keep him steady, is always floundering in the mud. If you want to ascend in the world, *tie* yourself to somebody.

LATEST NEWS.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BOSTON.

Boston, Monday, Feb. 24, 1862.

A destructive fire broke out at 9¼ o'clock this evening in Matthew's Block, a large five-story granite structure, between Commercial and North streets and Clark and Fleet streets. The block was totally destroyed. Owing to the high wind the flames extended across Commercial street to Sargent's Wharf, sweeping every building from the wharf. The fire is still burning. Loss estimated at $500,000.

FIRE IN MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, March 1.

A destructive fire this morning destroyed the entire block known as the Albany buildings. The first floor was occupied by the American Express Office, Leahy's gas fixture, R. B. Bell's liquor store, Wisconsin seed store, and saloons. Stock mostly saved. The second story was occupied by the law offices of French, Lynd & Miller, Brown and Ogden, Casey & Pratt, and several others. Their books and papers were saved.

The large Concert and Opera Hall covered the third floor, which was entirely destroyed, together with the scenery and stage fixtures. Loss on building, $75,000; insured $50,000. Other losses unknown.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Louisville, Feb. 27.

The New Orleans *Bee* confesses to the magnitude of the calamity at Fort Donelson, and condemns the neglect and apathy of the Confederate Government in not sending a sufficient number of troops westward. It says a general call to arms has become necessary.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 22nd, says:—The Governor of Alabama has called for twelve regiments from that State, and if not forthcoming, other means will be used to fill the requisition.

A company near Kingston, Barlow Co., Georgia, is preparing to turn out 1,000 lbs. of saltpetre per day, from a saltpetre cave in that vicinity.

Peach and Plum trees in Georgia are blooming and the wheat crop was promising.

Fort Monro, Feb. 27.

A flag of truce to-day took over 50 people to Craney Island. We learn the following Southern news:—A meeting of the Cotton and Tobacco planters was held at Richmond on Wednesday, to take into consideration the voluntary destruction of the cotton and tobacco crops, in view of the fact that the efforts of the enemy were mainly directed towards robbing the South of the accumulation of these two great staples.

A number of speeches were made, and a committee was appointed to prepare business for an adjourned meeting this evening.

The Richmond despatch says that one hundred Yankee prisoners at Columbia, South Carolina, were expected to arrive yesterday evening.

In Congress on Wednesday Senator Sims, of Ky., offered resolutions declaring that the people of the Confederate States will, to the last extremity, maintain and defend their right to self-government and the government established by them; and, to this end, will pledge their last man and last dollar for the prosecution of the war, until their independence is acknowledged; and also that they will submit to any sacrifice and endure any trial, however severe, and firmly relying on the justice of their cause, and humbly trusting in the Providence of God, will maintain their position before the world and high heaven, while they have a voice to raise or an arm to defend.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee of Military Affairs.

Richmond, Feb. 26.

The Lynchburg *Republican* has a special despatch from Bristol, Tennessee, stating that the enemy had occupied Nashville on Sunday.

The number of prisoners taken at Fort Donelson is about 7,000.

The number killed was 500, and wounded 1,500.

The admitted loss of the Federalists is from 6,000 to 10,000 killed and wounded.

General Floyd has all his command except the 20th Mississippi regiment, and the Jackson battery, which were taken.

Some graceless scamp has presumed to say that, "it is woman, and not her wrongs, that should be redressed." The rascal ought to suffer the torment of being invited out to a sewing party.

Here is an old epigram in two lines—or rather an epitaph—sharp enough to wake up the vixen, if she were not very dead indeed:

"Here lies my Polly, a terrible shrew;
If I said I was sorry, then I should lie, too!"

Quietness is Best.—A gentleman in Moulin, who rented a piece of ground adjoining the village, through which there is a footpath, was greatly annoyed by the villagers leaving the gates open when going and returning from the only fleshor and grocer's shop in the place. Being a man of peace, and averse to inflicting the awards of the law on careless offenders, he quietly wooed the muse, who, nothing loth, inspired his noddle, and enabled him one morning to post by the side of the thoroughfare the following verses:—

Good people all, both great and small,
That walk in groups together,
For mutton-chops, or grocer's shops,
To kirk or school come hither.

Please, as you pass this plot of grass,
Walk one behind another,
Keep one small path along the math,
And spare poor Rosie's fodder!

Sweet ladies, fair, I cannot bear
To see sweet faces sulky,
I've left good room for crinoline
If it's not extra bulky.

Then sweetly smile at ilka stile,
And reason will remind you,
You will not grudge, and much oblige
To shut all gates behind you!

We are happy to add that the ruse succeeded to admiration!—*Perthshire Advertiser.*

Correspondence.

We wish it to be understood that though inserting communications from correspondents, we are not responsible for their opinions.

No communication will be inserted without a knowledge of the writer's name, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

To save disappointment, all letters should be prepaid, as no unpaid letters are taken from the Post-Office.

MR. SIDNEY MACKENZIE AND THE *POST'S* REPORT OF THE CAMERON DINNER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADIAN POST.

SIR,—A few weeks ago, the Editor of the *Herald* admitted a grossly personal letter into his columns, reflecting on my report of the Cameron Dinner published in the POST. He was asked to publish the following reply, but declined on the ground that my letter was too long and because of the length of time which had elapsed since Mackenzie's letter appeared. I have therefore to request that you will give the enclosed a place in your next issue.

Yours very sincerely,
C. BLACKETT ROBINSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE VICTORIA HERALD.

SIR,—In your issue of the 8th ultimo there appeared a communication, addressed to your obedient servant, over the signature of Mr. Sid—I beg the great man's pardon—Sidney Mackenzie, Esquire, J.P., and Secretary-Treasurer to the "Cameron Dinner" Committee, &c. As the letter in question is very personal, as well as very untrue; and as the veracity of my report of the above demonstration has been called in question, in no measured terms, by your remarkably scrupulous and very respectable correspondent, I trust that in a spirit of fair play, as well as in the exercise of the amenities of our profession, you will give me a place in your columns for a reply.

To be as brief as possible, I will take up my detractor's objections *seriatim*, and show the dastardly character of the man by the reckless mendacity of his statements. I will quote the paragraphs in my report to which he objects, and prove their correctness beyond the shadow of a doubt.

1st, "Mackenzie and Ferguson *were* the prime movers in the matter." That Mackenzie was the originator, as well as the leading spirit of the affair, is well known to every one conversant with the initiatory proceedings, and the subsequent events connected with the ever memorable gathering.

2nd, "It was their intention to make the dinner, avowedly given to Mr. Cameron, the means of reviving the ill feeling engendered by the late election contest, and thus influence the coming Municipal elections in their own favor." Your gentlemanly correspondent characterises this, and the previous assertion, as "Plainly a lie!" Fortunately for me unlimited blustering will not pass for proof; and Sidney must pardon me if I ask for something more than his *ipse dixit*. I do not wish unnecessarily to bring extraneous subjects into the discussion of the truthfullness or non-truthfullness of my report. But I am compelled unwillingly to mention the name of Mr. Ferguson, as it was for his benefit, more particularly, that the political and municipal machinery was put in motion at the period to which I have adverted. Mr. Ferguson *did* wish to honor the ratepayers of Eldon with his candidature;—nay more, the Cameron Dinner was first proposed at a *caucus* held for the purpose of ascertaining his chances of success! At this *caucus* Mr. Mackenzie said "that the dinner," which had just been decided on, "would wipe out the recollection of the arbitration by exciting the ill feelings of the Cameronians which Mr. Ferguson could play off on his opponents." So reasoned the redoubtable Sidney: and whether my information is correct, as to his actual share in the transaction, matters not—the result of the municipal elections in the township of Eldon sufficiently demonstrate the truthfulness of my second assertion. Mr. Ferguson did not run. He found he could not be returned, and wisely remained at home. But the seed sown at the *caucus*, under the careful management of Mr. Mackenzie and his friends, brought forth fruit in due season. In the THIRD WARD, Mr. Alexander Macdonald was induced to oppose Mr. Neil McDougall, an experienced Councillor and a gentleman in every way qualified to efficiently transact township business. Mr. Macdonald's testimony is against your correspondent. "If it were not for the support promised me at the dinner," said he, "I would not have opposed Mr. McDougall as I have done." Certainly not: the man could not have thought of any thing so foolish had he not been influenced by Sidney. The error he had committed in running against an individual who deserved so well of the township is to be charged upon the unprincipled wire-pullers of the "Cameron feed."

3rd, The Chairman and Secretary were self appointed, or members of the Committee very much wrong the worthy gentlemen; for I am told the first intimation they had of the appointment of these officials was from Mr. Mackenzie, who directed the attention of an enquirer to his name printed in large letters at the bottom of the "Dinner Bills."

4th, "Politically the Dinner was a complete failure." Your correspondent affirms that it was an "entire success!" Why? because twice the number reported in the *Post* were present. Pray, Sir, does the presence of one hundred, five hundred, or a thousand for the purpose of demolishing eatables, constitute an assembly politically an "entire success?" If so, let it be widely known; for, in the future, it may be the source of unspeakable relief to desponding, despairing politicians. Perhaps your correspondent is joking;—or is he showing his ignorance? He must surely know that mere numbers does not constitute a public meeting "an entire success" politically. I submit that to make a political gathering "an entire success" something more than the counting of heads is requisite. Talent must be there; great principles should be enunciated; important political truths should be uttered, and brought home, with convincing power, to the meanest capacity. It may satisfy your correspondent to see around him about three-score people to eat, drink, and listen to worn-out phillipics against public men in every way their superiors. He may, in his great simplicity, go home and call such a gathering "an entire success politically." But who will believe him? True, Mr. Mackenzie is easily satisfied. He is very thankful for small favors. But I would remind him that it was not in this way, and after this fashion, that great men, in this and other lands, surmounted difficulties, and achieved their aims.

5th, "Mr. Conger was listened to with considerable impatience," &c. Very true. From the time he commenced speaking until he finished there was more or less signs of disapprobation; "and he sat down without producing the slightest effect on the audience." The "enthusiastic cheering" came from your correspondent, the chairman, and a few immediately around the chair.

6th, Mr. McKenzie ordered to "shut up and sit down." Your correspondent is quite wrathy at my report or rather (as he would call it) mis-report of his SPEECH!! He says, "My ADDRESS (?) was received with *marked* approbation by the audience." *O tempora!* This is another evidence of how far an insufferable amount of self conceit will carry a person. Here we have Mr. McKenzie praising himself up to the skies, what no one else could be found to do. "His remarks"—"his address!" What unmitigated nonsense! In the course of my connection with the Press I have had occasion to listen to a great number of attempts at public speaking; but must confess that your correspondent has won the palm, as far as uttering disconnected, unmeaning, stupid, undiluted balderdash is conceived! Every body laughed outright when he took the floor, big with the effort which he was about to make; and more than once he was asked to "shut up and sit down," the worthy gentleman who occupied the Vice Chair, at the end of the table at which I was sitting, was among the number of those who were calling upon the learned gentleman to "sit down," and so far from my version being a "complete tissue of falsehoods," it was literally correct. I think I have noticed the most important objections which your correspondent has taken to my report. To his purely personal attacks I do not deign a reply. There is one charge however, that I can not allow to pass uncontradicted. It is this, that I "sneaked in as an invited guest." This is quite as true as that Mr. McKenzie has been elected Councillor and Reeve of the township of Mariposa, and Warden of the Counties' Council, or that he worthily fills the office of Justice of the Peace, to which he has been appointed for his political subserviency. It will no doubt relieve your correspondent's mind to learn that Mr. McCorquodale was not defrauded out of 75 cents; that I did not sneak in; that I did not "take my dinner at the expense of those I malign"; and that I passed the vigilant guardians of the door on presenting my ticket.

In conclusion, sir, I have only to say that Mr. McKenzie, aided by a committee of feeling sympathisers, has written you a clever, would-be caustic letter. It has passed wide of the mark. It has entirely failed, because it was wholly untruthful and grossly personal. I should not have answered it at all, even after my notice in the *Post*, as, after reading it through, I deemed it unworthy of reply, had I not been informed that Mr. McKenzie was construing my silence of several weeks, into a confession of truth of his allegations, and an acknowledgment of my inability to reply.

On the evening of the dinner one of Mr. McKenzie's friends called him a "blundering fool." I shall not say that he was correct. I think there is more objectionable features in his character than even a lack of intellect and common sense. The following pen-and-ink sketch does not altogether meet his case:—"There is a quality in certain people which is above all advice, exposure, or correction. Only let a man or woman have DULLNESS sufficient and they need not bow to no extant authority. A dullard recognises no betters; a dullard can't see that he is in the wrong; a dullard has no scruples of conscience, no doubts of pleasing, or succeeding, or doing right, no qualms for other people's feelings, no respect but to fool himself. How can you make a fool perceive that he is a fool? Such a personage can no more see his own folly than he can his own ears, and the great quality of dullness is to be unalterably contented with itself. What myriads of souls are there of this admirable sort,—selfish, stingy, ignorant, passionate, brutal!" How forcibly does this description apply to your correspondent. But the picture is insufficient. It is quite correct as far as it goes. Any of your readers intimately acquainted with your correspondent can supply the remainder of the likeness; although I could wish them safe from such an awful affliction as an intimate acquaintance with Mr. McKenzie, if his habitual growl is any index to his character.

I have done with your correspondent. In the future his malicious rodomontade will go unanswered by me. I have now devoted more time to his silly twaddle than I desired; and must apologise to you for having occupied so much of your space.

I am, with due consideration,
Your obedient servant,
C. BLACKETT ROBINSON.

Lindsay, 7th Feb. 1862.

A WARNING TO "BELAMY."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADIAN POST.

SIR,—In the last number of the *Herald* appears a communication addressed to Swipes on the signature of "Belamy." For obvious reasons I must decline a correspondence with so *dignified* a writer, believing the public to be quite indifferent as to the course I have, or may hereafter pursue in regard to public matters. If I should attempt a vindication of myself whenever I am assailed by such conceited upstarts as have of late taken the liberty of writing to me, I should disappoint those, upon whose opinions I place a high value, and prove beyond dispute that I had not that good sense, which I was supposed to be possessed of. I trust I have upon other occasions given ample proof of a disposition to defend myself, when assailed by those whose opinions had some weight with the public, without noticing the contemptible paper pillets thrown from the lips embued with hate, envy and suspicion. I would, in conclusion, as a friend, advise those pitiful nondescrips to husband all their stores of abuse against a time of need, for their insolence may become so intolerable, that it may be necessary to cause them to make a figure before the public they little dream of. This is the last warning and those concerned had better take care.

SWIPES.

Woodville, 19th February, 1862.

MARKETS.

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March 5, 1862.

LINDSAY.

Wheat—Fall	0.87	to 0.95
" Spring	0.80	to 0.85
Barley	0.00	to 0.00
Oats	0.20	to 0.00
Peas	0.40	to 0.50
Beef, per 100lbs		3.50
Pork "		3.50
Turkeys, each	0.40	to 0.50
Mutton, per lb		00.4
Geese, each		0.30
Ducks	0.20	to 0.25
Chickens, per pair	0.20	to 0.25
Flour, per 100 lbs		2.50
Indian Corn		1.35
Eggs		0.15
Potatoes, per bush		0.30
Butter, per lb. Firkin		0.12
" " Fresh		0.13

TORONTO.

Fall Wheat	.85	to 1.07
Spring Wheat	.80	to .89
Flour—Fancy, 4,30 to 4,50; dou. ex.	4.90	to 5.00
Oats	.38	to .40
Peas	.48	to .50
Barley	.57	to .58
Butter per lb, fresh 15c to 17c; Tub No 1	.12	to .14
Eggs per doz	.18	to .20
Potatoes per bushel	.60	to .75
Cheese	.07	to .10
Hogs	3.80	to 3.90

MONTREAL.

Flour—per brl of 196 lbs, middlings.	2.90 to	3.00
" Fine	3.80	4.00
" Supf, No. 2	4.60	4.80
" " No. 1	5.00	5.05
" Fancy	5.00	5.10
" Extra	5.40	5.50
" Supr extra	5.60	6.02
Oatmeal, per brl of 200lbs	4.00	4.20
Wheat, per 60lbs—U. C. Spring	0.00	1.06
Pork, per brl of 200lbs—Mess	12.25	12.50
" Prime Mess 10.00 to 11.00, Prime	9.00	00.00
Ashes—Pots, 6.70 to 6.75; Pearls, 112lb	6.60	6.65
Pease, per 66lbs	.65	.75
Barley, per 50lbs	.55	.65
Corn, per 56lbs	.52	.54
Butter, per lb, inferior and ordinary	.09	.10
" Fair and good	.11	.12
" Fine and choice dairy	.13	.15
Lard, per lb	.07½	.08
Cheese	.08½	.09
Tallow, per lb	.08½	.09
Leather—Spanish Sole, No 1, per lb.	.24½	.25½
" " " 2, "	.21½	.22½
" Slau, No 1, 0.23 to 0.24½; No 2	.23	.24½
Calfskins	.62½	.70
Harness	.21	.24
Enamelled Cow, per foot	.16	.17
Hogs	3.65	3.90

[PARAGRAPH ADVERTISEMENTS.]

MATHEWS' CHOCOLATE WORM DROPS never fail to destroy and exterminate all kinds of intestinal worms. Are perfectly reliable in all cases, and far superior to any and all of the fancy worm confections and nauseous vermifuges in use. They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as they contain no mercury, or other deleterious drug. Mothers should always purchase them and give their children no other. (No cathartic whatever, is necessary to be given.) Each box contains 24 drops or lozenges. Price 25 cents. For sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines.—A. I. Mathews, general agent, Buffalo, N.Y., and Fort Erie, C.W.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY!—*Madam Boivin's Celebrated Silver-Coated Female Pills.*—The only certain and safe remedy for all uterine obstructions, monthly difficulties, irregularities, and all the other diseases to which the woman, wife, and mother is peculiarly liable. These pills contain no deleterious ingredients, but are safe and certain in their action. They will be found to exert the happiest effect in all cases of prolapsus uteri, in leucorrhea, or the whites; they will be found the easiest and most certain cure that can be found. It is on account of this certainty they should not be taken by pregnant females (during the first three months), as miscarriage is certain to be brought on, but at other periods their use is perfectly safe. N.B.—One Dollar enclosed to any authorised agent, will ensure package of pills by return of mail.—C. Crosby, general agent, Fort Erie, C.W., Buffalo, N.Y. *Caution*—Beware of counterfeits, the genuine have the signature of "C. Crosby" on the outside wrapper. For sale by all respectable druggists.

New Advertisements.

Notice to all Concerned.

I HEREBY INTIMATE that, from this date, I will not be responsible for any DEBTS incurred by my Wife, SARAH HARLTON or WILEY.

JOHN WILEY.

Lindsay, March 4, 1862. 139-3

Note Lost.

LOST, a NOTE, drawn by W. R. Carr, A.B., Principal of the Oakwood Grammar School, in favor of George Bateman, due 1st Jan. 1862. This is to forbid any person purchasing said Note, as payment has been received.

Oakwood, March 1, 1862. 139-3

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore known as the Firm of McLEAN & CARMICHAEL, as General Dealers, has been this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

All debts due by the firm will be discharged by J. H. Carmichael, and all debts due to the said firm must be paid immediately to J. H. Carmichael.

M. A. McLEAN,
J. H. CARMICAAEL.

Manilla, Feb. 1, 1862. 139

A Card.

TO JAMES B. KNOWLSON, Esq., Agent of the Phœnix Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.

DEAR SIR,—I desire to acknowledge publicly the prompt and liberal manner in which my loss by fire, which occurred on the 15th inst., was paid by the Phœnix Insurance Co. of Hartford, and have much pleasure in recommending the Company to the favorable consideration of intending insurers.

J. McCARTHY.

Lindsay, Feb. 25, 1862. 139

Farm to Let,

NO. 6, in the 10th Con. VERALUM, in the County of Victoria, containing 175 acres, of which 80 acres are cleared and under a good state of cultivation; besides a good Dwelling-house and Frame Barn. The land is well watered. For information apply to the Proprietor,

WILLIAM HUNTER.

Bobcaygeon, March 5, 1862. 139-tf

Apprentice Wanted.

WANTED, a BOY from 14 to 16 years of age, possessing a good English education, as an Apprentice. Apply at the office of this paper.

JAMES H. KNIGHT

(*Late Organist of Trinity Church, Galt*)
TEACHER OF THE PIANOFORTE AND MELODEON,
Residence at Mr. C. Britton's, Kent Street,
LINDSAY.

A SECOND ELEMENTARY SINGING-CLASS to commence about March 10th. Application for admission should be made at once.

Lindsay, March 4, 1862. 139-3m

February English Magazines.

I.
CORNHILL—Edited by M. Thackery, 30 cents.
II.
ST. JAMES'—Edited by Mrs. S. C. Hall, 30 cents.
III.
McMILLAN—Edited by D. Masson, 30 cents.
IV.
DUBLIN—Edited by J. Duffy, 20 cents.
V.
TEMPLE BAR—Edited by G. A. Sala, 30 cents.
VI.
BLACKWOOD AND THE FOUR REVIEWS.

American Magazines.

HARPER, FRANK LESLIE, GODEY, ARTHUR'S HOME, ATLANTIC MONTHLY,

And all the American Magazines and Illustrated Papers, for Sale at the
"CANADIAN POST" BOOK STORE,
Opposite the Post Office.
Lindsay Street, Lindsay.

Tom Tiddler's Ground,

By CHARLES DICKENS.

War and Christianity Irreconcilable.

By H. G. GUINNESS.

New and Select Books,

AT
THE "CANADIAN POST" BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
Opposite the Post Office,
LINDSAY.

MYERS & SPRING,

LICENSED AUCTIONEERS,
FOR THE COUNTY OF ONTARIO,

BEG most respectfully to return their sincere thanks to the inhabitants of the County of Ontario, for the liberal support they have received from them, and would kindly solicit a continuance of the same. Having a License for the whole County, they are prepared to attend to all orders with promptness and on liberal terms. Address,—

THOS. MYERS, Whitby P.O. | ALBERT SPRING, Greenbank P.O.

August 27, 1861. 114-tf

WM. WHARIN,

IMPORTER OF
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.
23 King Street West, No 3 Rossin Buildings.

THE Subscriber has now largely increased his Stock of Goods, and is able to suit his customers with whatever they may require in the above line, at prices lower than usual, and in quality inferior to none in the Province.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired, and warranted to give satisfaction.

☞ Remember the address,

WM. WHARIN,
No 3, Rossin Buildings, Toronto.

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the Town Council of the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, for the passing of an Act to authorize the said Town Council to lease to any persons part of the Market Square in the said Town.

Lindsay, Feb. 20, 1862. 137-tf

Notice.

TO CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS.

TENDERS are required for the ERECTION of a

COURT-HOUSE AND PRISON

at Lindsay, County of Victoria.

The Provisional Council of the County of Victoria are prepared to receive Tenders for the erection of the proposed County Buildings at Lindsay.

The Plans and Specifications may be seen, and full information obtained at the office of A. Lacourse, Esq., Barrister, at Lindsay; and at the office of the architects, Messrs. Cumberland and Storm, Romain Buildings, Toronto.

The Tenders to be Sealed and addressed to the Provisional Warden of the County of Victoria, at Lindsay, on or before Thursday the 6th day of March next, at noon. By order.

S. C. WOOD, T. Clerk.

Lindsay, Feb. 5, 1862. 136-3

By-Law No. 63.

A By-Law to close up the travelled Road running through the South part of Lot Number One, in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Eldon.

BE IT ENACTED by the Municipal Corporation of the said Township of Eldon, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same.

That from and after the passing of this By-Law, the above-mentioned Road running through the said Lot, shall be closed up and discontinued as a public road.

Certified to be a true copy of a By-Law to be taken into consideration by the Municipal Corporation aforesaid, on the 28th day of March, A.D. 1862,

A. RAY, Town Clerk of Eldon.

Eldon, Feb. 8, 1862. 136-4

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS'

WORTH of the best Ready-made CLOTHING ever offered in Upper Canada, now selling at private sale at auction prices, to make an entire clearance,

AT BUDGE & BROTHER'S.

300 OVERCOATS,
240 BUSINESS COATS,
100 SUNDAY COATS,
100 BOYS' COATS,
1000 PAIR PANTS,
750 VESTS,

To be sold at cost for cash, at
Budge & Brother.

Stationery!

STATIONERY of every kind and quality to be had cheap for cash—as cheap as can be had in Toronto—at the

"Canadian Post" Book Store,

Opposite the Post Office,
LINDSAY, C.W.

New Store!

NEW GOODS! NEW PRICES!
AT
John Sutherland's,
Directly opposite the Crown Lands' Agency Office,
WILLIAM STREET, LINDSAY.

A LARGE STOCK, consisting of a Choice Selection of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, WINES, LIQUORS, STATIONERY, &c.

Lindsay, Feb. 12, 1862. 136-tf

GINGER WINE!

GINGER WINE! LEMON SYRUP!

WILLIAM HAMILL'S celebrated GINGER WINE and LEMON SYRUP—a most delicious and agreeable beverage, superior to anything of the kind in Canada. Hotel-keepers supplied on liberal terms by

GEO. WHITING,
General Agent, Lindsay.

Lindsay, Feb. 20, 1862, 137-3m

Books for Sunday School Presents.

THE BEST PLACE to buy BOOKS for Sunday School Presents, is at the Book Store, opposite the Post Office, Lindsay. A new stock just received.

W. S. FINCH,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 5 King Street East, 3 doors from the corner of Yonge Street, Toronto.

CUSTOM-MADE Fashionable CLOTHING of the best kind always on hand.

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 18-tf

MATHEWS' VENETIAN LIQUID HAIR DYE.

☞ This celebrated Dye was first prepared in 1845; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE
Is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye contained in those usually sold for one dollar.

THE VENETIAN DYE
Is the safest composition of its class. It is warranted not to injure the hair, or the scalp, in the slightest degree.

THE VENETIAN DYE
Works with rapidity and certainty. It causes no annoyance or trouble to those who use it.

THE VENETIAN DYE
Produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock, or wash out; one that is as permanent as the hair itself.

THE VENETIAN DYE
Does not, in any manner, interfere with the natural softness of the hair; it neither scorches nor dries it.

THE VENETIAN DYE
Is the best, cheapest, safest, most convenient, most successful, and most *permanent* Dye ever used.

THE VENETIAN DYE
Having gained an extended reputation, the publid are CAUTIONED against purchasing any prepare, in the same style, under the same or different name as they are mere imitations, and liable to do inury.

For sale by all druggists. Prepared only by

I. MATHEWS,
Buffalo, N.Y., and Fort Erie, C.W. 116-tf

To Lend,

ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITY,

$600 OF TRUST MONEY, which may lie for many years. Apply (post-paid) to Dr. BAIN, Manilla. 138-3

Farm for Sale!

TO BE SOLD immediately, by Private Bargain, that desirable Farm on Lot 1, 14th Con. Mariposa, consisting of 50 acres, of which 40 acres are improved and in a high state of cultivation. There is a good House and substantial Frame Barn on the Lot, and abundance of water for stock in every field. A more desirable Farm is rarely to be met with. Titles indisputable.

For further particulars, apply to

JOHN CAMPBELL, Proprietor,
Lot 1, 14th Con. Mariposa.
Or to JOHN D. WALLACE,
Office *Canadian Post*, Lindsay.

135-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY

For Sale in Lindsay.

CONSISTING of One Acre, well drained and in a high state of cultivation for Garden purposes. There is a good Frame Dwelling, containing 9 Rooms, with good Cellar, a splendid well of excellent water, together with good substantial Outbuildings. It has a frontage of 132 feet on Lindsay St., (one of the main thoroughfares of the town), 330 feet on Durham St., and 132 feet on Mill St. It is at present occupied by T. Keenan, Esq., and will be sold in one block, or in lots to suit purchasers. Terms liberal. Apply to

T. KEENAN, Esq.,
or to J. O'LEARY.

Lindsay, Jan. 8, 1862. 131-tf

FIRST-CLASS

Store to Lease

IN LITTLE BRITAIN.

TO LEASE, that First-class STORE and DWELLING situated in the Village of Little Britain, and lately occupied as a General Store by J. & G. Sanderson. The locality is one of the best in the Township of Mariposa, and to an active business man offers superior advantages.

Apply to GEORGE A. PYPER, Oakwood Mills, Mariposa.

Oakwood, Feb. 17, 1862. 137-tf

FOR SALE,

THAT excellent improved Farm, known as North half of Lot No. 10, in the 7th Concession of Ops—at present occupied by Henry Baldwin. For terms apply to

Messrs. COCKBURN & STANTON, Cobourg.

Cobourg, Feb. 6, 1862. 135-3m

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 7, South of Peel Street, in the Town of Lindsay. Title indisputable.

For particulars apply to

EDWARD BLACKWELL, Lindsay.
Or to MARGERET ENGLISH,
Emily, near Omemee.

Lindsay, Feb. 5, 1861. 135-3m

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale Lot 19, N. King Street, Lindsay, together with the Dwelling House, 30 by 20 feet, with the premises and appurtenances.

Terms—150 dollars down—the balance to be secured by Mortgage for 450 dollars and interest, payable in three annual instalments.

A good Title given and immediate possession.

Apply to DAVID GREER.
Or to T. A. HUDSPETH, Barrister.

Lindsay, Oct. 22, 1861. 121-tf

THE TRAVELLERS' REST.

BOBCAYGEON.

WM. CRESSWELL, - - - - Proprietor.

Every attention paid to Travellers.

Bobcaygeon, Feb. 20, 1862. 137-5

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE Undersigned have entered into partnership as Attornies, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c., under the style and firm of MCNAB & MCDOUGALL. *Office*—Opposite Court House, Adelaide street, Toronto.

JOHN McNAB. WM. McDOUGALL.

Toronto, Jan., 1862. 134-tf

YOU DON'T SAY SO!!

DRS. LLOYD & KENNEDY,
SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTISTS,

Have REMOVED their Dental Office to WILLIAM ST., opposite Mr. Lisle's Butcher Shop.

Lindsay, Dec. 11, 1861. 127-tf

Read This!

WM. THOMPSON having disposed of his business to Mr. Matthew Blakely, on William Street, requests all persons who are indebted to him to call there for their accounts, and pay the same.

The receipt of Mr. Blakely, or his Clerk, will be a sufficient discharge.

And just mark this—

To save costs you must pay up at once.

Lindsay, Dec. 1861. 128-tf

VICTORIA STOVE STORE,

One Door West of Wright's Boot and Shoe Store.

JOHN MOORE, PROPRIETOR.

ALL Kinds of Job Work done on the shortest notice. A large quantity of Cooking, Box and Parlor Stoves on hand; also, M'Gee's "Protectionist," patented last June—the best that has ever been offered to the public. Drum Stoves, Reverse and Gallows Pipes, Stove Pipes, and Tinware of every description.

Merchants and Pedlers would do well to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

The highest price price paid for Sheepskins, and all kinds of produce taken in exchange.

GREAT SALE OF

Books at Lindsay

500 Volumes of STANDARD BOOKS

AT 20 PER CENT BELOW COST,

at the new Book Store, next door to Mr. A. Wright's Shoe Store, Kent Street.

NOW is the time to buy, as the books must be sold. A large assortment of School Books and Stationery as cheap as the cheapest. Best Novels by the best Writers. Toronto and New York papers received regularly. Particular attention paid to all orders for goods not in stock.

☞ Remember the place and call without delay.

MCRICE HAY.

Lindsay, Feb. 17, 1862. 137-3

Illustrated Catalogue

OF THE
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862,
IN THE
LONDON

ART JOURNAL!!!

THE ART JOURNAL for 1862 in addition to the usual matter, will contain, in eight monthly parts of that work, an

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

Without any Extra Charge.

A series of selections from the works of British Painters will be commenced with the January part. Each number of this work will contain 3 exquisite steel engravings, with numerous engravings on wood,

ART NOTICES, CRITICISMS, &c. &c.

In monthly parts, price 75 cents, to be had of J. S. VIRTUE, Publisher, D. McLEOD, Agent, 48 King Street East, Toronto, and of all booksellers.

GEO. CRUICKSHANK & CO.,
Sole Agents for Lindsay.

Lindsay, Feb. 20, 1862. 138-tf

New Cash Store

RE-OPENED

BY JAMES LANG, JUNR.,

In the Centre Store of Mr. Thomas Keenan's Brick Block,

WHERE will be found a very Large and Complete Assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, and GLASSWARE, consisting in part of—

Grey Shirtings,	Plain and Fancy Stuffs,	Sewed Muslins,
White Shirtings,	Winsics and Galas,	Hosiery and Gloves,
Tickings,	Fancy Dresses,	Haberdashery,
Striped Shirtings,	Prints,	Umbrellas,
Denims and Drills,	Printed Delaines,	Shirts and Stays,
Heavy Dyed Goods,	Printed and Plain Repps,	Caps, Felt Hats, &c.,
Linen Bagging and Osnaburgs,	Woolen Shawls,	Small Wares,
Carpets, Damasks, &c.,	Wove and Fancy Shawls,	Linen and Cotton Threads,
Blankets,	Mantles,	Seamless Bags,
Horse Covers,	Towellings and Table Cloths,	Linen Bags,
Flannels and Plaidings,	Dyed Linings,	Woolen Yarn,
Woolen Cloths,	Scotch and English Muslins,	Cotton Yarn,
Moleskins and Corduroys,	Scotch and Irish Linens,	Cotton Twine,
Woolen and Cotton Drawers,	Silks,	Waddings,
Tweeds,	Ribbons,	Battings,
French Merinoes & Delaines,	Laces,	Wicking, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the very lowest remunerative profit, *for Cash or Produce.*

All Goods marked in plain figures and *no abatement* from prices asked. Purchasers will do well to call and examine this Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it will be found one of the largest ever offered in the Town of Lindsay, and the Goods all new and worthy the attention of the purchasing public. 134-tf

H. C. RUSSELL'S

Furniture Warehouse,

WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Lindsay and the surrounding country that he has now on hand one of the largest and

MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS
OF
FURNITURE
IN THE PROVINCE,

(*occupying Five Flats*, 24 by 60), which has been made of the very best material, by good workmen, without respect to time or cost; and in style, neatness of finish, durability of workmanship, and lowness of price, will compete with any other establishment.

Parties wishing *Good* and *Cheap Furniture*, will find it to their advantage to call, examine our stock, and get a List of Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to; and any work not giving entire satisfaction, may be returned, subjecting us to charges, within ten days.

☞ *ALL WORKMANSHIP WARRANTED.*

LINDSAY FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE CO. OF VICTORIA.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the Farmers of the County of Victoria, that he continues to have on hand, and manufacture to order, ALL KINDS OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, of the best material, superior workmanship, and *at the lowest remunerating prices*—such as, Sofas, Bureaus; Common, French, and Sofa Bedsteads; Centre, Extension, Parlor, Dining, and Common Tables; Parlor, Dining, Rocking, Cane-bottom, and Common Chairs; Washstands, Cupboards, Corner What-nots, &c. &c. Believing that his work will give every satistisfaction, he respectfully solicits a call from intending purchasers.

THOMAS DEVANEY, PROPRIETOR.

COFFINS,
of all sizes and various qualities,
always on hand, or made to order.

THOMAS DEVANEY.

Lindsay, Sept. 19, 1861. 116-tf

Furniture! Furniture!

NOTHING LIKE FURNITURE.

WILLIAM MARGECH begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of Lindsay and surrounding country that he has OPENED that LARGE STORE on KENT STREET, formerly occupied by Mr. J. Till, as a FURNITURE WAREROOM, where he has always on hand the Largest, Cheapest and Best Assortment in town, without exception, having done a large business for the last four years, and having great experience in the trade, is enabled to manufacture the best of Furniture from the best material. All work warranted.

W. M. pays particular attention to the UNDERTAKING.

☞ *Coffins always on hand and made to order.*

THE WANT SUPPLIED.

In connection with the Undertaking, W. M. keeps a HEARSE on hand, which can always be had on the most reasonable terms.

Lindsay, Oct. 17, 1861. 120-tf

NO WAR FOR CANADA!

ANDREW J. BOUNSALL & CO.,

DETERMINED to encourage the Agricultural Interests of the County, are prepared, at the WILLIAM STREET

Foundry and Machine Shops,

—To supply—

PLOUGHS of various kinds, CULTIVATORS, STUMPING MACHINES, HORSE HOES, ROAD SCRAPERS, HARROWS with patent rotary pins,

THRESHING MACHINES AND FANNING MILLS, CHURNS, and other AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, at VERY LOW PRICES.

☞ *Horses Shod on the best principles.* *Smith's work in all its branches.*

IRON CASTINGS ON REASONABLE TERMS.

☞ Cordwood, Oak, Ash, Elm, Maple, Bass and Pine Logs taken in exchange. ☜

A good opportunity to cut down Canadian Forests instead of Yankees. 118tf

JOB PRINTING!! JOB PRINTING!!!

EXECUTED NEATLY, PROMPTLY, AND CHEAPLY,
AT THE
"Canadian Post" Printing Office,
LINDSAY STREET, LINDSAY, C.W.

The Proprietors having an entirely NEW STOCK of PRINTING MATERIAL, beg to announce to their Patrons and the Public that they are prepared to fill orders for every description of Printing with which they may be favored, on the *Shortest Notice* and at the *Lowest Rates.*

MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS, BLANKS, REPORTS, &c.,
in the Best Style.

MAGAZINES

AND

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS,

ON HAND, and RECEIVING WEEKLY, assorted SUPPLIES of the above, including

BLACKWOOD, THE ENGLISH REVIEWS,
HARPER'S, FRANK LESLIE'S AND GODEY'S MAGAZINES,
&c. &c.,

all of which can be had at the

"Canadian Post" Book and Stationery Establishment,

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

LINDSAY, Jan. 16, 1862.

Column for Farmers

THE MAPLE SUGAR SEASON.

In consequence of the high price of sugars of all kinds, we apprehend that large quantities of maple sugar will be made during the coming season, throughout Canada. It can be made and sold at ten cents per pound, and is an infinitely better article than most of the sugar now in market. The lowest priced sugars offered in market are retailed at from nine to eleven cents, and are vastly inferior to maple sugar, which can be purchased at from ten to twelve cents. If the spring should prove favorable, we look to see an immense amount of this article offered for sale. In 1860, the amount of maple sugar manufactured in the United States was valued at $1,500,000. In 1862 it will probably double that amount. In a few weeks the season will commence, and the work of manufacturing will be pushed forward vigorously, as its production will add greatly to our material wealth, and retain in circulation at home, money which would otherwise be carried out of the country.—*C. W. Paper.*

FEEDING-BOXES BETTER THAN RACKS.

Horses do not naturally gather their food from trees, why then should they be compelled in winter to take it from a rack overhead? Every mouthful requires the animal to assume an unnatural position, which, with young horses particularly, must interfere with the proper development of the muscles of the animal's neck, and with the graceful carriage of the head. May not the awkward manner in which many horses thrust their noses forward and upward, be attributed to the force of habit acquired in feeding from a high rack? Another serious objection to racks is, the danger from the seeds, dust, &c., falling into the eyes of the animal—and further, all the effluvia of the stable, the vapors from liquid and solid excrements, the exhalations from the skin and from the lungs, pass upward, and are in some extent absorbed by the hay—an addition neither savory nor healthful. The feed-box may be made equally convenient with the rack, and is open to none of the above objections. It need not be large, and if the bottom be made of slats, all rejected fodder can be easily removed. A closed box on one side for feeding grain will be needed if the bottom of the main box be left open. The above may seem an unimportant matter to many, but everything is worthy of attention which can add to the comfort and health of the noblest domestic animal.

ECONOMY IN FEED.

The great study of the enlightened and progressive husbandman, at the present season of the year, will be how he can carry his stock through our long Northern winter in the best condition and in the most economical manner, and, at the same time, add the greatest value to the compost heap.

In most of our Northern latitudes hay has been, and still continues to be, the main dependence as winter feed for cattle. But the idea, with us, is rapidly becoming prevalent, that under certain circumstances substitutes may be used to advantage. A portion of roots, or grain—especially in grain-growing sections—is found to be practicable; and if the farmer has a bountiful supply of these, and plenty of corn fodder, or straw, saved in good condition, he need not despair of bringing his stock through the winter in fair order, even with a limited amount of hay. A cow in milk, with a feed of half a bushel of roots (carrots, beets, or bagas,) and one-eighth bushel of corn meal per diem, with only a small quantity of corn fodder, or straw, in good, bright condition, will keep in as good flesh and yield as large a quantity of milk as one fed all the hay she will consume without any other food; or, if a second feed of a half bushel roots were substituted for the meal, it could be done, if thought economical, without suffering any loss in flesh or milk.

On soils adapted to the raising of roots, there can be no doubt as to the economy of this course. Let us look at this for a moment.

An ordinary sized cow will consume (if no other food is used) thirty pounds of hay daily, which is worth, say fifteen dollars per ton, or 22 cents per day. A bushel of bagas, or beets, can be raised (I make no random assertion) for eight cents, and then say ten pounds of corn fodder, or straw, worth five cents—making a difference of nine cents in favor of the root feeding, or about 40 per cent.

But some may advance objections to adopting this course that they have no soil suitable to the cultivation of root crops. Doubtless, this is so in many cases; but they should recollect that land which will bring a good crop of Indian corn will with proper preparation and tillage, raise a fair crop of roots. To be sure, it would not be advisable to attempt to raise them upon soils decidedly stony or uneven, but most corn soils may be made good for roots. Let farmers but begin this (as many in this vicinity have) on a small scale, and increase the amount under cultivation as they become accustomed to their growth, and I venture to hint they will be slow to abandon the project.—*New York Observer.*

Odds and Ends.

Don't think of knocking out another person's brains because he differs in opinion from you. It will be as rational to knock yourself on the head, because you differ from yourself ten years ago.

SLOW.—A wag in Detroit has been taking liberties with the Pontiac Railroad. He was asked whether he knew of an accident on the road, and replied:—"Never—but once a middled aged gentleman left Pontiac for Detroit, and died of *old age* at Birmingham—half way!"

A wicked wag of a lawyer, in an American county court, recently scandalized the bench, by putting the following query to his professional brethren:—"Why is Judge So-and-So like necessity?"—The "members of the bar" then and there present quickly answered, "Because he knows no law."

A late Earl of —— who was very avaricious, was constantly quarrelling with his lady. "I am of opinion, my Lord," said Lady——, "that you would marry the devil's daughter after my death, if her dowry was equal to your expectation. "That is impossible, ma'am,' replied his Lordship, "for it is contrary to the law of England to marry two sisters."

THE REAL CHARACTER.—It is in the minute circumstances of a man's conduct that we are to inquire for his real character. In these he is under the influence of his natural disposition, and acts from himself; while in his open and important actions, he may be drawn by public opinion, and many other external motives, from that bias which his disposition would have taken.

THE LAST AWAKENING.—What is the world? A dream within a dream. As we grow older, each step is an inward wakening. The youth awakes, as he thinks, from childhood; the full-grown man despises the pursuits of youth as visionary; the old man looks on manhood as a feverish dream. Is death the last sleep? No! it is the last and final awakening.—*Walter Scott.*

A son of Erin once accosted a reverend disciple of Swedenburg thus:—"Mr. ——, you say we are to follow the same business in Heaven that we do in this world." Yes, that is in perfect accordance with reason; for the Creator himself is not idle, and should his creatures be?" "Well, then, your honor, do the people die there?" "Certainly not, they are as immortal as the Creator himself. "Then I should like to know, yer honor, what they'll find for me to do, for I'm a grave-digger in this world."

SADDUCEE.—A commercial traveller, representing the firm of a well-known seedsman, having forgathered with another commercial man in a small village on Donside, resolved to have some fun at the expense of a blacksmith who was rather a character there. The other traveller, being a dealer in iron, took his companion to the blacksmith, and the fun was to consist of the seedsman offering to undersell the ironmonger in the most ridiculous fashion he could imagine. Brookie, however, was not to be done, who, with a sly grin and side thrust of the shoulder, said, "I didna think that you sell't iron, mun." "Why don't you think that I sell iron?" "Because," said the blacksmith, with another grin, while he kept hammering away at his anvil, "I thought you was a Sadducee." "A Sadducee, what do you mean by a Sadducee?" "Oh, I'm thinking it was you that sold my neebor man some seeds last season, but hang them, man, they denied the resurrection."

A CHEAP BREAKFAST.—A son of Erin, at Schenectady, heard the breakfast bell ring on board a canal boat just starting for Buffalo. The fragrance of the viands induced him to go no board.

"Sure, captain dear, (said he) and what'll ye ax a man for travellin on yer illegand swand of a boat!"

"Only a cent and a half a mile, and found," replied the captain.

"An is it the vittals ye mean to find sure?"

"Yes. And if you are going along, go down to breakfast."

Pat didn't wait to be told a second time, but having descended into the cabin and made a hearty meal, he came on deck and requested that the boat might be stopped.

"What do you want to stop for?" inquired the captain.

"How far have we come?" asked Pat.

"Only a little over a mile."

"Pat thereupon handed the captain two cents, and cooly told him that he believed he would not go any further with him as Judy would wait for breakfast, not knowing that he had breakfasted out.

The joke was so good that the captain took the two cents, ordered the boat to be stopped, helped Pat ashore, and told him that should he ever have occasion to travel that way again he would be most happy to carry him.

PEARSON'S SALOON,
William St., Lindsay.
JOHN PEARSON, PROPRIETOR.

WINES and Liquors of the best quality, London Porter and India Pale Ale on draught. Cigars of the finest brands. Oysters from the most celebrated beds constantly on hand in season.

Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 120-tf

HARRINGTON HOTEL,
QUEEN STREET, LINDSAY, C.W.

LATELY Finished, completely Furnished, and immediately adjoining the passenger station of the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Beaverton Railway, this Hotel is one of the most commodious and comfortable in the Town of Lindsay or County of Victoria.

Warm Stabling attached, with an experienced Ostler.

☞ CHARGES MODERATE.
A. J. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

PYNE'S HOTEL,
Corner of Peel and William Sts., Lindsay, C.W.

SINCE the late Fire, the Subscriber has leased the Building known as "Pyne's Hotel," which he has newly furnished and comfortably fitted up for the reception of visitors. This House is convenient to the Railway Station and Steamboat landing, and the Stage from Beaverton and Whitby stops at the door.

☞ *Charges moderate.*
TREFLY FOURNIER, *Proprietor.*
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

DOHENEY'S HOTEL,
Corner of Kent and William Sts.,
LINDSAY, C.W.

THE Subscriber begs to announce to his Friends and the Travelling Public, that he has renovated and completely refitted his former building, having added a new wing, and he is now prepared to offer every accommodation to parties giving him a call.

In connection with the Hotel there is extensive Stabling, under the charge of an experienced Ostler.

THOMAS DOHENEY, *Proprietor.*
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

LIVERY STABLES,
EAST END OF TOWN, LINDSAY.

THE Undersigned, in returning thanks to his Friends and the Public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received, begs to state that his Stables are still supplied with pleasant driving HORSES and good BUGGIES, to be let on the most reasonable terms.

In Winter, comfortable, stylish CUTTERS and SLEIGHS will always be in readiness.

☞ "2-40" Horses always to Hire.

*** Terms liberal, to suit the times.

HUGH WORKMAN, Proprietor.
Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 129-tf

BLACKHAM'S HOTEL,
Adjacent to the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Peterboro' Railway Depot.

IN returning thanks to his very numerous patrons and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement received during the last ten years, begs to announce that he has fitted up his New Brick Premises with every attention to comfort for his guests, and the Table of the best the Market affords.

*** GOOD STABLING.

Meals served at Ten Minutes' notice.

T. G. BLACKHAM.
Port Hope, Dec. 1861. 128-tf

CHURCH'S HOTEL
(Late Hastings House),
BY W. Y. CHURCH, PORT HOPE, C.W.
Port Hope, Oct. 2, 1861. 118-tf

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,
Walton Street, Port Hope, C.W.
H. UINS, PROPRIETOR.

☞ Passengers carried to or from the Cars or Boats free of charge.

Port Hope, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

HASTINGS' NEW HOTEL,
John St., Port Hope, C.W.
THOMAS WARREN HASTINGS, PROPRIETOR.

☞ A Porter will attend the Steamboats and Cars.

Port Hope, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

RAILROAD HOUSE,
MAIN STREET, CANNINGTON, C.W.

THIS commodious House has been completely refitted by the present proprietor, and is now open for the accommodation of the travelling public.

A good and warm Fire-place in the Bar, and every convenience for Horses.

☞ An attentive and careful Ostler always in attendance.

ALEX. THOMPSON, *Proprietor.*
Cannington, Sept. 5, 1861. 7-tf

CLYDE HOTEL,
KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.
JOHN MILL, PROPRIETOR.

THE above House is greatly enlarged and completely renovated. Superior Stabling and attentive Ostlers.

N.B.—East of the St. Lawrence Hall, on the opposite side of King Street.

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ALBION HOTEL,
EAST MARKET SQUARE, TORONTO.

THOROUGHLY Refurnished and Refitted by the present proprietor.

Board—$1 00 per day.

J. SMITH, *Proprietor.*
Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

NEWBIGGING HOUSE
(LATE CLARENDON HOTEL),
Nos. 28, 30, and 32, FRONT ST., TORONTO.
Board—One Dollar per day

☞ Porters always in attendance at the Cars and Boats.

W. NEWBIGGING, *Proprietor.*
Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. DECKER, PROPRIETOR.

IS pleasantly situated at the head of St. Paul Street, amongst the largest wholesale houses, in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favourite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining-Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed a new wing, a great number of well ventilated sleeping-rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRESSES. The proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, "The Albion," to say the least of it will continue to be, as it now is, the best DOLLAR and A HALF HOTEL in Canada. 1-tf

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PHŒNIX-LIKE I RISE.

HAVING been burned out by the late fire, I would inform the Public and my numerous Patrons, that I have opened my Shop on Kent Street, in Mr. Thirkell's Waggon Shop, three doors East of the Town Hall, where I am prepared to stock Guns and repair them. New Guns and Rifles made up to order, and warranted to shoot well. Double and Single Guns bored out, and warranted to improve the shooting of them.

Feeling grateful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of them.

Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. C. PASSAGE. 111-tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

THE Subscriber is prepared to negotiate Loans on good Real Estate security, at moderate rates, from one to ten years, at the option of the borrower.

J. B. KNOWLSON.
Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 120-tf

Royal Insurance Comp'y,
FIRE AND LIFE.
Royal Insurance Buildings, Liverpool; and Lombard Street, London.

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

INSURANCE on liberal terms. Prompt Settlement of Claims without reference to England. No Charge for Policies.

ALEX. DAVIDSON, INSPECTOR. F. H. HEWARD, MANAGER, Toronto.
JOHN D. SMITH, Bank of Upper Canada, Agent for Lindsay, C.W.
Lindsay, Jan. 23, 1861. 133-tf

PHŒNIX
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Lombard Street and Charing Cross,
LONDON.
Established in 1782.
GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co., Agents for Canada,
OBADIAH BIGELOW, *Agent, Lindsay.*

INSURANCES against Loss by Fire are effected on the most favorable terms, and Losses paid without reference to the Board in London.

*** No charge made for Policies.

Lindsay, Dec. 4, 1861. 126-6m

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established in 1836.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
DAILY INCOME, $7500.
INVESTED FUNDS, $6,299,130.
INVESTED IN CANADA, OVER $200,000.
DUTY PAID TO GOVERNMENT IN 1860, £57,439 STERLING.

Liability of the entire body of Shareholders unlimited—All Directors must be Proprietors in the Company.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., CHAIRMAN.
ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., DEP.-CHAIRMAN.
JAMES MITCHELL, Esq.
HENRY STARNES, Esq.
E. J. S. MAITLAND, Esq.
HENRY CHAPMAN, Esq.
J. H. MAITLAND, RESIDENT SECRETARY.
THE BANK OF MONTREAL, BANKERS.

All losses are paid in Canada without reference to the Home Board, immediately on proof, without deduction of interest or discount. This Company has now been doing business in Canada for over 10 years.

Insurances on every description of property and goods effected in the above first-class Company, at the lowest possible rates consistent with security.

Applications to be made to
JAMES HEAP,
Agent for Lindsay and Co. Victoria.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY
OF TORONTO, C.W.
CAPITAL - - - - - $400,000.
Incorporated 1851.

PRESIDENT: ISAAC C. GILMOR, Esq. VICE-PRESIDENT: M. ROSSIN, Esq.

DIRECTORS:
JOSHUA G. BEARD, ISAAC C. GILMOR, JOHN McMURRICH, ROBERT STANTON, GEORGE MICHIE, MARCUS ROSSIN, THOS. HAWORTH, ROBERT GILMOR, AND W. HENDERSON, Esqs.
Secretary and Treasurer, BERNARD HALDAN,
Solicitor, - - - - - ANGUS MORRISON,
Bankers, - - - - - BANK UPPER CANADA.
BENJAMIN SWITZER, Inspector.

HEAD OFFICE—CHURCH ST., TORONTO,
With Agencies all over the Province.

☞ The Business of this Company confined exclusively to the Fire Department.

Assurances effected against loss or damage by Fire, on all descriptions of Buildings and their contents, on favorable terms, and at rates of premium as low as that of any other responsible Company.

☞ Terms of Application, and all necessary information, to be had on applying to

DAVIDSON & GORDON,
Agents at Beaverton.
Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 25-tf

FIRE KING SAFES ALL SAFE.

THREE of the Fire King Safes manufactured by the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N. York, were in the late fire at Lindsay, and by the following certificates it will be seen that they have proved to be Fire-proof:—

Lindsay, Sept. 27, 1861.

This is to certify that I have had one of the Fire King Safes, manufactured by the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N.Y., which Safe was in the great fire here July 5th, 1861, full of Books, Notes, &c., which came out perfect, after being in the fire for six hours.

(Signed.) WM. KEWIN.

This is to certify that I had one of the Safes of the Manufactory of Duryee & Forsyth, which stood a very strong fire in a wooden building at the late conflagration here—contents, Books and Papers, were found afterwards in a good state of preservation.

R. LANG,
Mayor of Lindsay.
Lindsay, Sept. 28, 1861.

The above Certificates will show that Messrs. J. & J. Taylor, of Toronto, have made erroneous statements regarding the Duryee & Forsyth Safes. They say in their Advertisement that a Safe of Duryee & Forsyth's Manufactory proved worthless in the late fire at Lindsay, in the Store of John Healy. The Safe referred to is not of the manufactory of Duryee & Forsyth, and Messrs. J. & J. Taylor have not had the privilege of using Mr. Healy's name.

The community will see that our Safes are as reliable as J. & J. Taylor's, if not more so.

F. McK. MACDONALD,
Sole Canadian Agent
for the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N.Y.
Toronto, Sept. 30, 1861. 149-tf

New Goods! New Goods!

THE Subscriber having removed to the commodious premises lately occupied by Mr. Arch. Campbell, would inform his Customers and the Public, that he has received, and is from time to time receiving, a general Stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c., an inspection of which he solicits from intending purchasers.

☞ Remember—*One door West of old Stand.*
ANDREW MACNAB.
Beaverton, Sept. 5, 1861. 24-tf

The Canadian Post BOOK & STATIONERY ESTABLISHMENT,

OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE,
LINDSAY, C.W.

AT the urgent request of many of their Friends throughout the County, and to supply a want which has been long felt, the Proprietors of the "Canadian Post" have purchased a

COMPLETE STOCK OF
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Comprising SCHOOL BOOKS of all kinds, BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, SABBATH-SCHOOL BOOKS, REWARD CARDS, WATT'S HYMNS, TOY BOOKS, &c. &c.

In STATIONERY they have a large Stock of French, English and American Writing Papers, of various sizes and qualities, to which they invite the attention of *Merchants, Lawyers, Town-Clerks, Municipal and County Officers,* as well as the general public.

SCHOOLS!

supplied with the National Series of Reading-Books, Arithmetics, Lovell's General Geography, Copy-Books, Slates, Slate-Pencils, Pens, &c. &c., all of which will be disposed off at unusually low rates for *Cash.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Account Paper, Blotting Paper, Cord, India-Rubber Bands, Blacklead Pencils, Account Books, Ink-stands, Pen-holders, Envelopes (Cream-laid and Buff), Inks (Black, Blue, and Red), Playing-Cards, Pocket-books, Portmonnaies, Ledgers, Metallic Memorandum Books, Notorial Seals, White Rubber, Hemp Twine, &c. &c.

WRAPPING PAPERS.

Merchants in Town or County would do well to call and examine their Wrapping Paper before ordering elsewhere, as they feel confident their prices will compare favorably with those of the Merchants of Montreal or Toronto.

BOOKS ORDERED!

Any Book not in stock and required by any customer will be ordered immediately, and forwarded to any address.

☞ *Everything has been marked at the lowest figure; Terms* CASH, *and no abatement.*

CANADIAN POST
Book and Stationery Establishment,
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.
Lindsay, Dec. 17, 1861.

TORONTO WHOLESALE STATIONERS AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS!

BUNTIN, BROTHER & CO.
3 & 4 *Commercial Buildings, Yonge Street,*
TORONTO,

BEG to intimate to their numerous customers and the trade generally, that their stock will always be found replete with every description of goods in the Stationery department.

Blank Books of every description; Writing, Printing and Wrapping Papers.

These goods being all our own manufacture, we sell at much lower prices than those imported from Britain.

☞ TERMS LIBERAL ☜
Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 15-tf

ENCOURAGE
CANADIAN MANUFACTURE!!!

IMPORTANT TO INTENDING HOUSEKEEPERS.

THE Subscriber begs to announce to the readers of the *Canadian Post* and the general public, that he has constantly on hand for their inspection an immense Stock of the most fashionable styles of CABINET WARE ever offered in Port Hope. Parlor Furniture—Rosewood, Mahogany, and Black Walnut in sets or separate pieces; Centre Tables, Etegrees and other fancy articles, appropriate for the Parlor; Bedroom suites of all descriptions; Library furniture in Oak, Walnut and Mahogany; a very large and complete assortment of Dining-room and Kitchen furniture; also, Hair, Moss, Corn-husk, Seaweed, Cotton and Straw Mattresses; Hair and Feather Pillows, etc. Furniture of every style made to order. Inducements offered to Cash Purchasers!

UNDERTAKING.—A large number of Coffins in Stock. Orders promptly filled. A call from intending purchasers solicited before buying elsewhere.

JOHN WALKER, Ontario St., Port Hope.
Port Hope, January, 1862. 134-1y

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON STAGE LINE.

UNTIL further notice, a Stage will leave Fournier's Hotel, Lindsay, every lawful morning at 7 o'clock, reaching Manilla in time to connect with the Stage for Oshawa and Whitby, and arriving in Beaverton at 1 o'clock. Returning, leaves Workman's Hotel, Beaverton, at 2 o'clock, and Manilla after the arrival of the Stage from Prince Albert, and reaches Lindsay about 8 o'clock.

Fares reasonable. The Proprietor will not be responsible for parcels or baggage, unless booked and paid for.

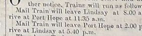
HUGH WORKMAN, Proprietor.
Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 120-tf

ROYAL MAIL STAGE

LEAVES Whitby daily, connecting with the Northern Stages for Manilla, Beaverton, and Lindsay. This is the shortest and cheapest route from Toronto to either of the above places. This stage leaves Scripture's Hotel every morning (Sundays excepted) on the arrival of the trains from east and west, and arrives in Prince Albert in time for the stages going north. Returning, leaves Prince Albert on the arrival of the Northern Stage, and arrives in Whitby in time for the trains going east and west.

Good accommodation, and careful, obliging drivers.

W. RAY, PROPRIETOR.
Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf



P. H. L. & B. RAILWAY.

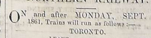
ON and after the 11th Nov. and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:

Mail Train will leave Lindsay at 8.00 a.m., arrive at Port Hope at 11.35 a.m.

Mail Train will leave Port Hope at 2.00 p.m., arrive at Lindsay at 5.40 p.m.

The above Trains run in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway.

T. A. WILLIAMS, *Superintendent.* THOMAS RIDOUT, *Manager.*
Port Hope, Feb. 22, 1861. 114-tf



NORTHERN RAILWAY.

ON and after MONDAY, SEPT. 2nd 1861, Trains will run as follows:—

TORONTO.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Mail	7 15 A.M.	Express	10 30 A.M.
Express	4 10 P.M.	Mail	8 05 P.M.

COLLINGWOOD.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Express	5 30 A.M.	Mail	1 00 P.M.
Mail	3 00 P.M.	Express	9 40 P.M.

Mail Train leaving Toronto at 7.15 A.M., connects with new Steamer "Emily May," on Lake Simcoe daily, which makes the trip around the lake to Orillia and return in time to connect with Mail South same evening to Toronto.

Mail Train also connects daily with Steamer "Clifton" at Collingwood, for Thornbury, Meaford, Cape Rich, and Owen Sound.

J. LEWIS GRANT,
Superintendent.
Northern Railway Office, Toronto, August 31, 1861. 114-tf

THE PEOPLE'S
Great Books.

ANY OF THESE BOOKS WILL BE FORWARDED BY MAIL, POST PAID, TO ANY ADDRESS, ON RECEIPT OF PRICE BY JOHN E. POTTER, PUBLISHER, No. 617 SANSOM ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

The Horse and his Diseases;

BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V.S.,

Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, Professor of Veterinary Medicine in the late Agricultural College of Ohio, Secretary of the American Veterinary Association of Philadelphia, Etc., Etc.

12mo., Cloth, Extra. Price 1 25.

Jennings' Great Work on the HORSE tells you all about breeding and managing the animal with his various vices, and how they can be corrected.

JENNINGS' GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE describes more than 150 diseases to which he is subject, and gives the various remedies best adapted to their cure.

JENNINGS' GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE should be in the hands of every man who owns the animal. At a critical moment it may save you hundreds of dollars.

Thrilling Adventures among THE EARLY SETTLERS. By Warren Wildwood, Esq., with 208 new and original engravings. 12mo., Extra Cloth. Price 1 25.

THRILLING ADVENTURES AMONG THE EARLY SETTLERS we venture to say is the most intensely interesting collection of stories ever issued.

THRILLING ADVENTURES AMONG THE EARLY SETTLERS while drawn from the most authentic sources, yet partakes of all the wild, weird and fearful character of romance.

THRILLING ADVENTURES AMONG THE EARLY SETTLERS with startling vividness brings before the mind of the reader many a deed of blood and carnage, many a scene of heroism and patient endurance.

The Family Doctor; a Counsellor in Sickness, Pain, and Distress, by Professor Henry S. Taylor, M.D. 12mo., Cloth. Price 1 00.

Taylor's Family Doctor is written in plain language, free from medical terms, and tells you how to cook, prepare drinks, and manage the sick generally.

Taylor's Family Doctor describes nearly 150 distinct diseases to which men, women and children are subject, and gives the various simple remedies best adapted to their cure.

Taylor's Family Doctor is written in plain language, free from Medical terms, and may soon save you much suffering and many times the cost of the book. Everybody wants it.

The People's Great Books embrace other works of great value, that will be found in our printed catalogues, and which will be forwarded to any address on application.

THE PEOPLE'S GREAT BOOKS embrace other works of great value, that will be found in our printed catalogues, and which will be for warded to any address on application.

The People's Great Books will be furnished to agents and others in quantities on very liberal terms. Unequalled in mechanical execution, as well as value of their contents, a certain and rapid sale follows their introduction everywhere.

One Thousand Dollars a Year is being made by many enterprising men in the sale of the People's Great Books. Unequalled in mechanical execution, as well as value of their contents, a certain and rapid sale follows their introduction everywhere.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR is being made by many enterprising men in the sale of the People's Great Books. Unequalled in mechanical execution, as well as value of their contents, a certain and rapid sale follows their introduction everywhere.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR is being made by many enterprising men in the sale of the People's Great Books. Unequalled in mechanical execution, as well as value of their contents, a certain and rapid sale follows their introduction everywhere.

Send for Twenty-five Dollars' WORTH of the People's Great Books and try them among your neighbors. Everybody wants them.

SEND FOR FIFTY DOLLARS' WORTH of the People's Great Books and try them among your neighbors. Everybody wants them.

SEND FOR ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH of the People's Great Books and try them among your neighbors. Everybody wants them.

Single Copies sent to any address, postage paid on receipt of price. Address, John E. Potter, Publisher, No. 617 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SINGLE COPIES SENT TO ANY ADdress, postage paid on receipt of price. Address, John E. Potter, Publisher, No. 617 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SINGLE COPIES SENT TO ANY ADdress, postage paid on receipt of price. Address,

John E. Potter,
Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

"VANITY FAIR."
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

WE offer as a PREMIUM to every Three Dollar subscriber to *Vanity Fair* a copy of the ARTEMUS WARD LETTERS, to be shortly published, in book form, by Rudd & Carleton, of this city. Price, $1.00. We will send any other One Dollar publication which may be preferred. We do not prepay the paper to Premium Subscribers, but the BOOK will be sent POSTAGE FREE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Copy one year	Postage unpaid.	2.50
" "	and "Artemus Ward Letters," post. unp'd	3.00
" "	" paid	3.00
Two Copies "	(to one address) post. p'd	5.00
Five " "	" " unp'd	10.00
One Copy "	and Worcester's Ill'd Q'rto Dictionary, post. unp'd	6.00
Three Copies "	and Wor. I. Q. Dictionary	9.00

BOUND VOLUMES.

Single Volume.	Postage paid.	2.00
Three Vols. and copy of paper one year, books prepaid only		7.00
Four " and copy of paper, one year, books prepaid only		8.00
Three " and copy of Paper, one year, (to California) books p. p'd only		8.00
Four " " " " "		9.00

Remittances must be made in Gold, New York or Eastern Currency, or other Currency at New York par. Seal all letters securely, and address plainly to LOUIS H. STEPHENS, Publisher for Proprietors, No. 100 Nassau-st., N.Y. 133-1t

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PROSPECTUS
OF THE
NEW YORK LEDGER for 1862.

THE LEDGER has been more prosperous—has made more money during the past twelve months—than any other paper, either daily or weekly, published in New York or any other city in this country. The great reason why the LEDGER has been so much more successful than any or all other papers is, that we have not hesitated to spend money freely in securing the services of all the great and popular writers of the country. While other papers have been compelled to economize—to cut down the size of their sheets, and print on a poor quality of paper, we have, on the other hand, been enabled to keep up to the highest point of excellence in every respect, and to avail ourselves of all the improvements and novelties which would tend to the entertainment and gratification of our readers. We have never offered any humbug premiums to secure subscribers, for the reason that we have preferred to put merit, or premium into the paper itself, and in that way we give every reader more than the worth of his money. Besides, nine out of every ten papers that have offered premiums have been swindling concerns, and every paper that has anything to do with that sort of thing is sure to die. They are not conducted on sound principles.

The following are the names of some of our leading contributers for the new year—1862. What other paper ever presented such an array of distinguished and popular names:

Hon. Edward Everett, Rev. J. S. C. Abbott, Wm. Cullen Byrant, A. Oakey Hall, J. G. Saxe, G. P. Morris, N. P. Willis, G. D. Prentice, S. Cobb Jr., E. Bennett, Wm. R. Wallace, T. S. Arthur, P. H. Myers, Col. W. B. Dunlop, Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Southworth, Fanny Fern, Anna Cora Ritchie, Alice Cary, Mary Forrest, Miss. E. A. Dupuy, Mary Stanley Gibson, and many clergymen, professors in colleges, statesmen, and other eminent writers residing in different parts of the Union.

Our Corps of contributors for the coming year will be so large, and will embrace such a variety of eminent talent, that every department of literature will receive the particular attention of some one competent to do it ample and special justice. In fact, our contributers will send us from week to week much more matter than we can possibly use, so that we shall always have a fresh and superabundant supply from which to select the very best.

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Poetry.

HURRYING ON.

Hurrying on in the midst of excitement,
Pushing extravagant projects through,
Few of us know or pause ever to question—
Ever to ask where we're hurrying to;
Hurrying on over blessings unheeded,
Chasing some joy, like the butterfly, gone,
What is the good of our wonderful frenzy?
What is the use of our hurrying on?

We have been hurrying on from our cradles—
What but its shadows have we for the past?
We are still hurrying on as expectant—
What shall we get by our hurry at last?
Graves are so thick that we cannot well miss them,
Going with only the clothes we shall wear;
Where shall be, then, all we're hurrying after?
What shall we have with our hurry when there?

Hurrying on in the wake of the phantoms
Conjured alone in the fever of haste,
Hurrying on with extravagant projects,
Little we reck of treasures we waste;
Little we know of the diamond moments,
All to be gathered and garnered in store,
Making our worthy or worthless possessions
Up in the land where we'll hurry no more.

Treasures that lie all around us in plenty,
We never heed as we are hurrying on,
And when in heaven our coffers are empty,
We shall first know how they're lost and are gone;
Then we shall know how our spirits have wasted
Wealth of Eternity planted in Time,
The soil for its seed growing barren as ashes,
While we are hurrying out of its clime.

God works but slowly—but surely, my brothers—
Not hurrying onward in passion and strife,
Works with Love only, and only for others,
Not for Himself, in the green fields of Life.
Let us sit down, and be calm and be thoughtful—
Lifting our hearts to Eternity's brink—
Let us cease living alone for the Present,
Let us cease hurrying—what do you think?

Literature.

THE SISTERS.

A TALE.

BY S. D. J——.

(*Written for the "Canadian Post."*)

[CONTINUED.]

CHAP. VII.—THE BACKWOODS.

"Papa will soon be home and tea is not ready," she said, setting the bright tea-kettle on the stove with her white hands. Those white hands had now learned to perform many menial offices. The servant they had brought from Ireland had left them, and "hired helps" were not much the fashion in the backwoods.

They were still animatedly conversing on the pleasure of their brother's return, when a knock sounded at the door. As it was opened a young man entered. He was a good specimen of a young backwoodsman. A son of one of the wealthiest settlers in the neighborhood; and an extremely handsome youth he was; tall, comely and graceful. His eyes were large and dark, and beamed with a quiet light beneath their long jetty fringes. His forehead was broad and high, and his hair dark and glossy, and those curving lips would have become a prince.

"A pleasant evening, Miss Aubrey," he said, bowing very low to Alice.

"Yes, very pleasant," she replied. "Take a seat."

"Is the old man to hum?" he asked.

"To whom do you refer?"

"Your father, the old gentleman; is he to hum?"

"He is not at home," Alice answered, rather coldly.

"Gone sparkin', I guess."

"I do not think that Papa spends his Sabbath evenings in such a manner."

"Why, there's no harm in that! it's all the day a poor feller has. You'll both soon be getting married and leaving the old man, and he'd want a wife."

"I hope he will not choose one from among the people with whom we dwell," Alice answered, haughtily.

"Oh! there's lots of old maids here as would just suit him," he responded, not in the least awed by Alice's cold demeanor.

Alice made no reply.

"I wish, Miss Aubrey, that you would come and teach our school. I know that you're a good scholar, and edication is at a low ebb in the backwoods. I guess they'd give you fifty pounds a year."

"I would not like to teach a public school."

"Why not? It's a great way of making money."

"I rather think not. I am acquainted with teachers who have toiled many years and suffered much hardship, and yet have no money saved."

"Well, that's strange. But it's a thankless business anyhow. After all, to get married and settle down is the happiest way. I have been thinking of learning to be a blacksmith; its a very money making business."

"Is it?"

"Yes, and a feller could afford to hire a great deal, and wouldn't have to work so hard as on a farm, you know. I'd make five dollars many's the day and could support my wife, when I get one, very comfortably, you see. Father has given me the deed of a hundred acres of land, and, you see, I could rent that, and that would be ready cash coming into my hand, you know."

Alice bowed.

"It wouldn't take me long to learn the trade, for I'm a desperate handy feller now as ever you seen—almost too ingenious, my folks say. I can do almost anything. And I'm pretty middling healthy, in a general way, when I have my health. And I think I could save enough of money to set up a store after awhile."

Alice listened to this harangue and wondered how it could interest her in the slightest degree. But his next question solved the mystery, and was spoken lower and in a less assured tone.

"Miss Aubrey, may I ask you before your sister comes in if you are engaged for this evening—if you will accept my company to-night."

Alice drew herself up and a haughty reply rose to her lips, but suddenly recollecting their altered circumstances, she answered him quietly in the negative.

"Why not?" he asked.

"I highly disapprove of your custom of sitting up at night."

"You do!" he exclaimed, in astonishment. "Well, then, will you give me your company this evening?"

"No."

"Why not? I love you, and I could offer you as good a home as any young feller around."

"I do not doubt it. I have a home."

"But you will not always stop here. Will you never marry?"

"Perhaps so—perhaps not. I am too young and—"

"O, you are not too young; girls here marry at fifteen."

"It is of no moment to me what the girls do here. I am not like them and I do not wish to be compared to them."

"You have my answer, sir. Do not speak to me on the subject again."

He took his hat, and with a muttered 'Good evening,' left the house.

Alice leaned her cheek on her hand for a moment and thought of Henry Montague; he had heard that he was well, for he still corresponded with Conrad and now and then sent her some of his poems.

She was aroused by the voice of her father, which ever sounded angrily now to those whom he had brought from their sweet home to bury alive, as it were, in the dreary solitude.

"Is there no tea ready yet?" he growled. "There are six hogs in the wheat and no one to look at it. I'll give up house altogether. I may as well. One person can't be everywhere at the same time, and supporting two ladies who will scarcely come out of their parlor."

This was the rate at which he generally went on when he returned from any place to those whom he had robbed of every enjoyment befitting their youth and station.

Alice attempted to remonstrate, as she often did in vain, but Eglantine always remained perfectly silent, which never failed to exasperate him more.

"Give me no impudence!" he said, in reply to Alice's remonstrances. "I must do everything!" and forthwith he sallied out, stick in hand, to wreak vengeance on the offending swine.

CHAP. VIII.—THE NEW SISTER.

"A babe with forehead fair and mild
And lips like early rose-buds peeping."

"One came with bright and laughing air
And cheeks like opening blossom;
Bright gems entwined amid her hair
And sparkled on her bosom;
And power and pride were in her eye
And mortals bowed as she passed by."

It was a bright October day. Alice and Eglantine sat in their neat sitting-room, sewing.

"I wonder if Papa will bring a letter to-day from P——," said Alice. "I have scarcely patience to wait another week to see Conrad."

At this moment they heard a low knock at the door.

Alice opened it and beheld a lady clad in silk and decked with laces and embroidery, standing before her. Alice politely invited her in, and as the lady moved she caught sight of three figures behind her. One was Conrad—her darling brother! With a cry of joy, she flew towards him and encircled his neck with her arms. Eglantine, hearing her sister's exclamation, came out joyfully to greet them.

The lady raised her black lace vail, and with a very sweet smile asked them if they did not remember Emily. They embraced her.

"I would not have known you," said Alice.

"Nor I would never have recognised your sister or you; you have grown so much."

"But you do not notice Ida," said Conrad, as they entered the cottage.

The maid now stepped forward and put into Alice's arms a fair, bright babe.

"We did not expect you for a week, and this is a joyful surprise," said Alice, kissing her little neice.

Eglantine divested Emily of her bonnet and shawl, and then for the first time noticed that a tall, graceful stranger stood aloof observing this family scene.

"Why, Conrad," exclaimed Emily, rather pettishly, "you have forgotten Mr. Wilmington!"

"Oh, indeed, of a truth I did. I beg your pardon, Fred. Alice, I must introduce Mr. Wilmington to you."

He took her hand with an easy, polished grace. "I am happy to make your acquaintance, Miss Aubrey." Alice blushed as she said, "I hope you will enjoy yourself in the backwoods."

"Eglantine, this is Mr. Wilmington," said Conrad.

Frederick took the little hand extended to him and gazed admiringly on the pure white brow, and the soft golden curls which shaded it.

And Eglantine, young as she was, admired his graceful figure and polished manners, as he conversed with her in an easy, unrestrained manner, on the beauties of their woodland retreat—on the loneliness of their situation—and on the gaities of city life.

But Alice, who almost idolised her brother, gazed and gazed at him, and parted the auburn curls from that white, that beloved brow, and asked him again and again if he had come to stay near them now. And then she took the sweet baby and clasped it to her heart and admired its sunny hair, its broad, white brow, and intelligent eyes; and thought that she resembled little Walter who died so far away, for

"Her face was very fair, her blue eyes beautiful.
Of finest mould
The soft, white brow o'er which in waves of gold
Rippled her shining hair."

(*To be Continued.*)

MOVE IN YOUR OWN PROPER SPHERE.

(*Written for the "Canadian Post."*)

BY THE "BALACHAN BAN."

Move in your own proper sphere, for conscience sake! Wherever you go, go thither like self. Whatever you do, do like self. Don't borrow airs from your neighbor. If you do, you will render yourself ridiculous—like the daw in the borrowed feathers. You may assume airs designed for others, affect to be some big, consequential personage, twist and twitter, simper and mope, flourish your dandy cane, and squeeze out your empty words as foine as you like—it's all of no use—people will soon find you out. Like the servant maid when she knocked the bottom out of the pitcher—"Oh!" said she, "I can see through it now"—people can see through *you* and make fun of you. Don't cause every person to whom you speak, to think you are a walking encyclopædia! It is no sign of scholarship to oblige all who hear you to refer to a dictionary in order to understand your pedantic vocables! The best scholars are the plainest speakers, and use the simplest words; for it takes all their learning to make things plain. Use your own brain, express your own ideas, and don't make yourself the hero of your own story; and if you have nothing original to say or write, shut your mouth, lay down your pen, hold your tongue, and keep *mum*; and people will think more of you. They may think you are wise, though you be a natural fool! Don't get puffed up in your own wise conceit, thinking you know more than any body else. Though you might have been trained at a Normal School or College, for a session or two, don't monopolize the Queen's English for all that. Don't think you have exclusively swallowed the philosophy of it and left none for others. Others were trained at Schools and Colleges as well as you, and know as much. One man's opinions are as good as another's; and as Pat says:—"a grate dale betthur." If you try to impose upon the public by palming off other person's thoughts, you will be "weighed in the balance, and found wanting." Assume no style different from your natural one. Never step into another man's shoes. Wear your own. *Move in your own sphere.*

Nothing grates more harshly on my auricular nerves than a voice devoid of articulations. To hear a young gentleman, lately from a Normal Institution, making use of such expressions, as—"Hew ah u to-day? Ah u ell? It's a ve'ee foine day: It's pawticlaly wa'am"—is a sure sign that he is moving out of his own proper sphere. It proves there is a loose peg somewhere in his intellectual machinery: or that he is *non compos mentis*,—which is a favorite expression of a certain Mr. Alphonzo Wilhelm Frozier Brice Swiggler, from a *Norma Academo Urbe Torontonis.*

Why should one feel so big, though a little better dressed than another? Merely because he is out of his natural sphere. Oh, be natural! Don't feel so proud even if you get a step above poverty. You need not think yourself above your neighbor, though you can dress better. Don't fancy yourself, the most intelligent, the most accomplished, and the most beautiful man on earth, though you might have risen from nothing to be a domine or counter-hopper, or though you might have seen a little, or should the ladies have noticed you a little. Those that know the most make the least pretensions. If well-favored, be humble and benevolent, and you shall be exalted in public estimation. Be ever natural. Aspire to nothing out of your proper sphere. Be like self. Do everything like self, and you shall gain respect. And mind ever to *move in your own proper sphere.*

Prophecy of Prince Albert's Death.—"Zadkiel," it is said, prophesied the death of Prince Albert. The following are the words grounded on:—"The stationary position of Saturn in the third degree of Virgo in May, following upon this lunation, will be very evil for all persons born on or near the 26th of August: among the sufferers I regret to see the worthy Prince Consort of these realms."

Four Ladies Drowned.—The Lombard papers give us the particulars of a most melancholy occurrence. A party of pleasure, all friends, and mostly kinsfolk, were travelling the other day, along the road from Abbiategrasso to Gaggiano. The foremost carriage, a close one, conveyed four ladies, all of them of personal attractions, one a married woman 32 years old, the other three unmarried, and aged from 17 to 19. As they neared Gaggiano, the horses that drew the ladies' carriage became unmanageable, and went so close to the bank of the Naviglio, or irrigation canal which flanked the road, that the conveyance was upset, and dragged for a considerable length under water. The friends in the rear hastened to their rescue, and the carriage was in a few minutes got out of the water; too late, however, to save the lives of the fair travellers, whose bodies were found lifeless, their hands still bleeding with the unavailing efforts to break the window panes. The young ladies were clasped in each others arms. The husband of the eldest lady, who was present at the awful catastrophe, is, as may be imagined, in a state of utter distraction.

Miscellaneous.

A SLAVE WITH AN IRON COLLAR.—BEAUTIES OF SLAVERY.

A few days since while Company C of the Iowa 3rd, under command of Lieut. Liffingwell, was in the occupancy of Florence, guarding the North Missouri Railroad at that point, a negro came dashing towards the camp about eleven o'clock at night, mounted upon a high spirited horse. He was about to pass the guard, who sprang forward and caught the bridle-rein of his horse and stopped him. The negro melancholy threw himself from the animal, and in a cringing, obsequious manner, observed: "Massa soger, please let me go in camp and see the Illinoy soger." The guard informed him that they were Iowa soldiers, and desired to know what he wanted. He hung down his head for a moment, seemingly musing over some disappointment, and then continued, "Massa, look at dis collar; I'se a good nigger. Please let me go in." The guard now discovered that he was ironed, and immediately called the officer of the guard, who took him to the guard-house. In the morning he was taken before Lieut. Liffingwell, around whose quarters the whole command had assembled; and never did men look upon a scene more degrading and humiliating than that which was represented to him in the person of this slave. Around his neck was a band of iron half an inch thick, and nearly one and a half inches wide, not locked, but securely rivetted. Three iron prongs of lightning rod size were welded to this band, at equal distances apart, and rose above his head about nine inches with an outward inclination. The iron had lacerated his neck, and the wounds had partially healed, under the protection he had given to him by holding up the bands with his hands during the preceeding days that he was concealed in a corn field, but while riding the horse, he could not hold it up, and it had opened the wound, from which there was a bloody, mattery ooze trickling down his broad shoulders. The men stood around, gazing upon the scene before them in mute astonishment, and it was not until the negro repeated his petition two or three times that they could realize the fact that the cruelty of the scene before them was the act of a slave master living but a short distance from St. Louis, the enlightened emporium of Missouri. The negro observed—"Please Massa soger take dis collar off my neck. I'se a good nigger; I'll do anything you want me. De Illinoy sogers cut de collar off 'er Ben." The Lieutenant immediately ordered it stricken off, when an old file was procured, which could not be made to work upon the band only in a slanting manner. After a labor of three hours, it was removed, the men taking turns about—two holding the band while one used the file. The band is now in possession of Lieut. Liffingwell, who holds it as one of the trophies of the 3rd Iowa, and the negro is now officiating in his quarters as a servant. The master of this contraband resides about ten miles from Florence. It appears that the negro had carried this iron band upon his neck about three months, as a punishment for assisting his wife to make her escape into Illinois. Gen. Halleck, or some other *prudent* commander, may order the band re-rivetted upon his neck, and the "property" surrendered to his master; but from what I have seen of the Iowa soldiers, I believe the blood would drip from the end of their bayonets before they would do it. The contraband always gives the Missouri troops a wide berth, and generally makes for the Illinois regiments, under whose broad shield of bayonets he feels secure.—*Letter from St. Louis.*

FORT DONELSON.—A SOUTHERN VIEW.

The following statement relative to the Fort Donelson engagement, is communicated to the *Advertiser* from St. Louis, under date of the 21st:—

"The Federal loss in killed and wounded was about 4,500 to 5,000, and the Confederate loss 200 killed, 800 wounded and 5,400 prisoners. The Federals lost during the battle 2,000 prisoners, which were sent to Nashville and Memphis. The Confederates lost the heavy cannon in the fort, but carried off all the field pieces, and lost but the 2,000 of their small arms, which were left with those who surrendered, to defend the retreat of the 8,000 picked men and guns who escaped to Nashville during the night. The Confederates are said (by the Federal officers) to have fought against the 50,000 men brought against them with a bravery without a parallel in this country. The Confederate prisoners who have arrived here on their way north, have been met with the most unbounded enthusiasm by our citizens, until they were repressed by the Provost Marshal. The Confederate officers and men are in high spirits and confident of the next victory and an early exchange. The battle was fought against the advice of Generals Beauregard and Johnson, but the officers and men could not be restrained, and only surrendered when compelled by superior orders. Both of these officers have now command of about 200,000 men near Nashville, where they are going to fight the next battle in the field *a la* Manassas. The whole South are rising to a man, and they are concentrating their forces from all quarters (accessible) for a great battle. I conversed with one of the pilots on the gunboats, and he told me that all the gunboats were crippled badly, and did but little execution, and that during their trip up the Tennessee River they could find none of that Union element spoken of by the papers, but the very reverse. The South, they say, have only commenced fighting."

The Canadian Post.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Ten lines and under.......................75 Cents.
Above Ten lines, first insertion, per line.. 8 "
Each subsequent insertion.................2 "

☞ Professional and Business Cards, six lines and under, $5 per annum, $3 for Six Months: From Six to Ten lines, $8 per annum.

☞ Merchants and others can contract for a certain space, with the privilege of having new matter inserted at the end of every 3 Months, on favorable Terms.

☞ Displayed advertisements are measured by a scale of solid Minion, and charged accordingly.

☞ Advertisements sent without written instructions inserted until forbid, and charged for full time.

☞ No casual advertisements inserted unless paid for in advance. Merchants will be expected to pay quarterly.

☞ Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing, otherwise the Publishers will not be responsible.

G. CRUICKSHANK & CO.,
Publishers and Proprietors.

LETTERS FOUND ON THE DEAD SOUTHERNERS.

The correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* speaking of the letters found in the pockets of the Confederate soldiers killed at Fort Donelson says:—

They are from fathers, sisters, and wives—mostly from the latter. The wife writes about home; [illegible] sends cakes, pies and clothing; almost every one so many twists of tobacco; one sends apples—the largest one is from the wife, the next in size from the oldest child, and so on to the youngest one. Some tell how the work goes on; that Joe and Tom (slaves) are drawing rails, or grubbing, but it has rained so much they could do little. They have got so many pounds of sugar from Memphis, or they are using rye instead of coffee, and they like it just as well. One wants shoes for Andy, and she sends the measure. I have it before me now. Alas, for Andy's shoes; and the pair he sent her, fit her, and he thanks her for them. One wants her husband to take care of his health, and to keep himself well supplied with good warm socks. They relate the news of neighborhoods, and there are some scandalous stories. Such writers, I dare say, lead laughing lives. They seldom speak of the war or its cause; they seem wholly taken up with domestic cares. Several mention danger in connection with Cumberland Gap, and that troops are hurried thither. A father writing to his son speaks of the Union men as "cowardly scamps." Every wife shows that she loves her husband; she prays for him; but all fear, all are in distress, and lie awake nights thinking of them. A fear of something dreadful as likely to happen runs through all their letters, whether written by men or women. They are plainly written; the spelling is not often good, but there is no mistaking the fact that they are warm with affection—that they have human feelings.

"Show that you have human feelings
'Ere you proudly question ours,"

exclaims the African captive. They have shown it. These letters were addressed to those now dead. Fifteen thousand other men, to whom similar letters have been addressed, are carried away captive. It may be long before their families will learn whether those they love so well are prisoners in a cold, Northern clime, or whether they lie in the cold, undistinguished grave. Many will die before peace returns. What agonizing hearts, what hopes long delayed will be found through the length and breadth of Middle Tennessee! O, heavens! these are they who have separated families without a sigh—who have sold children, some of them of their own blood, to go to the plains of Texas, fathers to the rice swamps of the Carolinas, and mothers to the cotton fields of Mississippi and Alabama.

ARMY PAY.

Among other propositions for relieving the Treasury now before Congress, is one for reducing the pay of the army, by taxing the pay of men and officers to a certain per cent. It may be interesting to know in this connection, that the Russian soldier receives annually only $36 a year as pay, and his rations consist solely of black bread. The soldier in the French army receives 56 cents a month. The pay of American soldiers is twenty times greater. The estimate in the French budget for 1860 was $64,687,500 for an army on a war footing of 762,765 men, and, in addition, a reserve militia on a peace footing of 415,746 men. It costs the United States nearly three times as much to maintain a soldier than it does the British Government—and it is to be remembered that the British Government can get money at three per cent. interest, while it costs us six per cent. or more.—*U. S. Paper.*

GOUGH ON CANADIANS.

Mr. Gough has been relating at Troy, New York, his experience among Canadians last year. He is thus reported:—"There are a great many good people, and a great many snobbish people in Canada. The British residents there endeavor to be much more English in their habits, customs and prejudices than the people who dwell in England. They play second fiddle to English snobbery. The present season I had engagements for three weeks there, but after lecturing nine evenings in different places, the language and conduct of the people in reference to this country became so unbearable, that one day I sat down, wrote a letter, and declined to fulfil the remaining engagements."

A PARAGRAPH FOR LADIES.

Most of our fair readers have a decided aversion to that part of their duty which falls under the 'patching and darning' denomination. They are of opinion that a 'rent may be the accident of a day, a darn premeditated poverty.' But if they only knew how pretty a well executed piece of repairs look; when you see in its warp and woof the bright threads of economy and independance, and womanly thrift crossing and recrossing one another, they would lay aside their embroideries and crochet work, and take up instead, the work basket. We rode down town the other day, when the only occupants of the stage were a young gentleman and a lovely young girl of, we should think, about eighteen. She was the prettiest, freshest looking girl one would want to see—there were no tell-tale traces of midnight parties and head-achey mornings in those peach blossom of cheeks, and clear bright eyes, and all the numberless little items of her dress were as fresh and trim as herself—from the pink bonnet strings down to the neatly fitting gloves, and delicate gaiter boots. If we had been an old bachelor, or a young one either, we would certainly have fallen in love with that girl, particularly after we had discovered that she was as industrious as pretty. And how do you suppose we found it out? The handkerchief that lay in her lap told us so. The neat little darn elaborately executed in its corner, with the small white stitches and skilful handiwork, had a tongue quite audible in our ears. Time and patience, and wise economy had been there. The gentleman sitting opposite saw the little token also; we noticed his eye turning from the handkerchief to the blooming face, and back to the handkerchief again, and we knew perfectly well what he was thinking of—the good wife that young lady would make, and how neat her husband's cravats and stockings would be!

Tha rabhadh do na gai'l
S'do na cairdibh air gach taobh
N'ach eil marsand ans an aite
Cheir Badhar dhoibh co saor.

New! New! New!

A CASE OF
SEWED GOODS
Just arrived.
COLLARS, SLEEVES, AND INFANTS' FROCK BODIES.

The sales in Winter Goods continues very large each day.

BROUGHALL & GIMSON.
Opposite Doheny's Hotel.
Lindsay, Feb. 27, 1862.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Some time ago we issued a notice stating that all subscriptions paid up by the First of Feb. should only be charged at the rate of $1.50 per annum. Numbers have availed themselves of the opportunity; others have wished for further delay, and so to meet the views of all parties, we will continue to receive payment at the above rate during the month of March, after which the full rate of $2.00 will be charged on all subscriptions not paid in advance. Enclose a dollar bill in a registered letter, post-paid, to show your willingness to meet our reasonable expectations.

Subscribers in town who have not already paid, are respectfully requested to render payment immediately.

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If Subscribers wish the discontinuance of their Periodicals the Publisher may send them until all arrears are paid; and subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent.

3. If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their Periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their Bill, and ordered their Periodicals to be discontinued. Sending numbers back or leaving them in the office is not such notice of discontinuance as the law requires.

4. If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the Publisher, and their Periodicals are sent to the former directions they are responsible.

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, C.W.
THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1862.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

In one week more the Provincial Parliament will meet, whereas by this time a great part of the important work before them should have been past. It is hoped that once business is commenced in earnest there may be no delay in the despatch of the various matters of importance brought before them.

With respect to the subjects likely to occupy the attention of the House at its coming session, we may divide them into two classes—those affecting the Provinces at large, and those principally of interest to the Upper Province only. Amongst the former we may mention the subjects of confederation of the N. A. Provinces; further aid to the Grand Trunk, in the shape of postal subsidy; the extension of said road under the head of "The Intercolonial R. R.;" a general bankruptcy law; government buildings at Ottawa, in connection with finance matters generally. Under the second class we may mention representation by population; municipal indebtedness; and the university question.

These are the principal matters of public interest, and will no doubt occupy a large share of the attention of Parliament.

THE WEATHER AND THE ROADS.

With the commencement of this week we had an entire change of weather. On Sunday morning the thermometer rose rapidly to over 40°; and during Monday we had a heavy fall of rain, which saturated the roads and rendered locomotion anything but pleasant. Owing to the previous quantity of snow on the roads, sledding continues good, and farmers should avail themselves at once of the advantage of bringing in the remainder of last year's produce. Prices are not likely to rule higher, as the English markets are decidedly tending downwards.

It is much to be regretted that there is no law rendering it imperative that parties holding property in town should keep the sidewalks opposite their respective premises clear of snow and mud. The trouble and expense would be small compared with the pleasure pedestrians would enjoy in walking.

WARNING TO FARMERS.

In consequence of the reprehensible practice which has increased much of late of farmers preparing sample bags by which to sell their grain, the produce dealers and buyers of Toronto have given notice that, to protect themselves and principals, they have resolved, jointly and unitedly, to prosecute with the utmost rigor all who will in future be found guilty of so nefarious a practice. We hope there is no farmer in this county who could resort to such means for the sake of getting a few cents more per bushel for his grain.

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS

Who have not already paid, and to whom we send accounts, should pay immediately and save the extra charge on the paper.

Fatal Accident.—We regret to learn that John Farrel, of this town, came to his death under distressing circumstances. When chopping in the woods in the vicinity of the town, a tree fell over his back, killing him instantaneously. Though medical aid was sent for it was of no avail, as he was beyond the reach of mortal power ere the doctor could arrive.

Provisional Council.—The Council met at Funk's hotel on Thursday the 6th inst., when tenders were received for the erection of a Court House and Prison in the Town of Lindsay. The lowest tender was from Mr. Kesteven, which in the aggregate amounted to $28,771, being $5,400 less than the highest tender. A Committee was appointed to consider the various offers, and it is more than probable that Mr. Kesteven will be the successful party. It was he who built those splendid buildings in Toronto occupied by the Royal Insurance Company.

Sublime.—The Port Hope *Messenger*, in commenting on the weather, says:—"Yesterday and the day before his *lunar* Majesty! shone out rather powerfully and caused the snow to melt, especially on the streets and sidewalks, in the town. Wet feet are the natural consequence to those who are not substantially clad."

Discouraging.—The Port Hope *Guide*, after having issued a few numbers, has found it necessary to lessen the size of the paper, for which the following reasons are given:—"For a number of reasons, we have concluded to cut down our sheet—in other words, to 'haul in a little sail.' This will enable us to get along without a portion of that liberal advertising patronage which we deserve, but don't get. It will also enable us to accommodate those friends of the paper who cannot afford to pay $1 50 a-year for it. Next week we expect to announce our terms to clubs.

BEAVERTON.

Bible Society.—Annual Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Beaverton Branch Bible Society was held in the Town Hall on Wednesday evening the 5th instant. President of the Society—Rev. D. Watson—occupied the chair. The proceedings were commenced by prayer. The report was read by Charles Robinson, Esq., the Secretary, and exhibited a gratifying amount of business and a balance sheet favorable to the Branch.

S. B. Johnson, Esq., agent U. C. Bible Society was then called upon to address the audience. He reviewed in an eloquent and able speech the claims of the society and urged his hearers to give it their cordial support.

The Rev. Mr. Watson followed in a few general remarks which were well received.

The following are the officers for the current year:

Rev. D. Watson, M.A.,	President.
Rev. J. McLachlan,	Vice do.
David Williamson,	Treasurer.
Charles Robinson,	Secretary.

Committee—Messrs. Anderson, Duncan Calder, Alex. Calder, John McArthur, William Galloway, Charles Campbell, Thomas Glassford and Scott.

On motion of Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Calder—The Treasurer was instructed to pay over to Mr. Johnson the sum of $50.00, the amount due to Bible and Tract Society; and the further sum of $20 as a free contribution to the U. C. Bible Society.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, seconded by Mr. McNab—The thanks of the meeting were tendered to the lady collectors for their kind and efficient aid in collecting for the same.

On motion of Mr. Robinson, seconded by Mr. Williamson—The thanks of the meeting were tendered to Mr. Johnson for his able and eloquent address, and the benediction having been pronounced the meeting separated.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The Atlantic Monthly for March.—Ticknor and Fields, Boston. $3 per annum, or 25 cents a number.

The March number of this publication is of more than usual interest, as a great part of its space is devoted to the discussion of the Slavery question. An article on Free Labor in the British West Indies is written in a masterly manner. "Agnes of Sorrento," by Mrs. Stowe, continues to attract many readers. Mr. Lowell will continue the "Biglow Papers" in this and the following numbers.

Harper's Magazine for March.—Published by Harper and Brothers, New York. 25 cents a number.

Of all the American magazines this one contains the largest amount of reading, which, with the great variety of reading and illustrations, renders it decidedly the cheapest publication on our list. The staff of writers to this magazine is a sufficient guarantee that its excellent qualities will be maintained.

Arthur's Home Magazine for March.—Published by T. S. Arthur & Co., Philadelphia. Terms, $2 00 per annum.

This magazine continues to hold its welcome place in the Family circle. It is so cheap that it may be had by all, and its contents are unexceptionable.

The British American Journal.—Edited by Dr. Archibald Hall, Montreal. Three dollars per annum.

This number contains a variety of articles which must be read with great interest by the medical faculty. An article on the last Report of the Prison Inspectors contains important statistics of the various hospitals and asylums throughout the Province.

CANADA.

On Thursday last, Mr. D. Forbes, merchant tailor, of Bowmanville, had his thigh bone broken by the upsetting of a cutter.

Distressing Case of Suicide.—Mr. Wm. White, a resident of the Township of Whitby, and for two years past Deputy Reeve, committed suicide by hanging himself in an outhouse adjoining his barn on Saturday last. For some time previous, we learn, that he suffered much from mental depression. Some years ago he gave indications of an unsound state of mind, from which his friends believed he completely recovered. Dr. Eastwood held an inquest on the body, and the verdict was that Mr. White had committed suicide under the influence of temporary insanity.—*Whitby Chronicle.*

Gratitude on the Battle Field.—The N.Y. *Tribune's* Fort Donelson correspondent writes that in the terrible engagement of Saturday there, an orderly sergeant seeing a rebel point a rifle at the captain of his company, he threw himself before his beloved officer, received the bullet in his breast and died in the arms of the man he had saved. The brave fellow had been reared and very generously treated by the captain's father, and had declared he would be happy to die to save the life of his benefactor's son. The affection shown each other by Damon and Pythias did not exceed that of this nameless soldier.

THE EXECUTION OF BROWN.

HIS LAST HOURS.

FIVE THOUSAND PERSONS PRESENT.

HE DECLARES HIS INNOCENCE ON THE SCAFFOLD.

At ten o'clock on Monday, James Browne suffered the extreme penalty of the law for the murder of Mr. John Sheridan Hogan, M.P.P. at the Don Bridge in December, 1859. The scaffold was erected on the top of the west wall surrounding the gaol, and the execution took place in presence of a large multitude of spectators.

At about a quarter before ten o'clock, the Sheriff arrived and announced to the prisoner that the hour fixed for the execution was close at hand. Browne rose from his knees, for he had been engaged in prayer with the Rev Mr. Grassett, and said he was ready to suffer. He then shook hands with Mr. Allen, thanked him for considerations with which he had been treated, and bade good bye to the Turnkeys who were in the room. In parting with the Rev. Mr. Grassett and the Rev. Mr. Fish, he showed considerable emotion. He returned heartfelt thanks for the great kindness they had shown him, and for the exertions they had made to bring him to a knowledge of those truths whose importance he had so late begun to realise. His arms were then pinioned by the elbows—an operation to which he submitted quietly—a white cotton nightcap was placed upon his head; the cell door was thrown open and the procession was formed. First came the Sheriff, then the prisoner accompanied by two clergymen, followed by the officers of the gaol and the executioner; the latter a little man with a frightful mask upon his face, and with his whole person so carefully concealed that it was impossible to say who he was, or whether his skin was white or black. The truth is probably known only to Mr. Allen and himself. The "white folks" are pretty sure that he was a negro; and the negroes are equally certain that he belongs to the pale-faced race. It was not until Browne had passed from the gloom of the prison into the open daylight that the change in his appearance could be fully realised by those who had seen him when first arrested. He was then apparently a strong man, but with a countenance thoroughly brutalized, his low forehead, high cheek bones, thick protruding under lip, and square jaws, spoke of the complete mastery his animal passions had gained over the little intellect he possessed, and also of a strong will, which would serve him in the perpetration of any evil deed. But his long incarceration giving him time for thought on the awful nature of the position in which he stood, combined with the earnest exhortations of his spiritual advisers, humanised him very considerably. When he passed from the prison yard yesterday he had lost his callous and defiant look. His face was pale and bore the marks of intense mental suffering and of disease. His eyes were red, his lips a livid hue, and as he walked with a firm step to the scaffold, he appeared to summon all his determination to carry him through the few trying moments he had to live. As he ascended the steps one of the female prisoners, probably a companion of his former crimes, who had been looking through a cell window, shrieked out loudly. Her cries resounded through the building and across the yard, and as they caught the ears of the condemned man he looked in the direction from whence they came, and a shade of surprise seemed to cross his countenance—perhaps that any human creature should care at all for him. As soon as he appeared upon the scaffold the immense crowd became perfectly still and quiet. Browne knelt down with Mr. Grassett and prayed in an almost inaudible voice for a few moments, and then rising, stepped forward to the front of the scaffold, gazed for an instant upon the sea of upturned faces below, and spoke thus:

"My Friends,—I want to say a few words to you. I have been a very bad man, and now I am going to die. I hope it will do you good. I hope this will be a lesson to you, and to all people, young and old, rich and poor, not to do those things that has brought me to my last end. Though I am innocent of the murder, I am going to suffer for it. Before two minutes are gone I shall be before my God, and I say with my last breath, I am innocent of the murder. I never committed a murder in my life, and I shall be before my God in a few minutes, and may the Lord have mercy on my soul."

Browne spoke in a low tone so that his words could scarcely be heard by the crowd. He raised his voice as he uttered the prayer for mercy, and many of the people joined with him in the fervent "amen." He then knelt down upon the drop, the executioner advanced, pulled the cap over his face, and with trembling hands placed the rope round his neck, with the knot resting under his left ear. In this position he once more engaged in prayer, and when so occupied the catch was drawn and the law was vindicated. The fall allowed was about five feet and a half, and it was supposed the rope would stretch about eighteen inches, making a total of seven feet. The death was almost instantaneous. The unfortunate man gave one or two convulsive twitches with his arms, but his legs scarce moved. A shudder appeared to run through the crowd as they heard the sharp twang of the rope and witnessed the sudden death. A portion stayed to watch the cutting down of the body, at half-past ten, but by far the greater part hurried away from the locality of the dreadful scene.

After the morning's sad work was over, the crowd quickly dispersed, leaving all that had been mortal of James Browne, hanging from the gallows, a dishonoured lifeless corpse.

THE FUNERAL.

After the body was cut down it was examined by the Gaol Surgeon, Dr. Richardson. It was then placed in a coffin and given over to the Rev. Mr. Fish, who, at the request of Browne's father, attended to the funeral of the unfortunate man. A hearse having been procured, the body was conveyed to the Necropolis, accompanied by Mr. Fish and a few other persons.

A Case of Hydrophobia.—About two months ago Andrew Allan, a boy about 13 years of age, employed in the store of Messrs. Stewart and Thomson, Windham Street, was bit by a dog belonging to Mr. John Emslie. No notice was taken of the matter at the time and the wound healed up. On Wednesday last, however, Allan felt unwell, and when he went home to his dinner he said to his mother that he believed he was going mad. He went back but feeling worse his employers sent him home. Yesterday he felt worse and displayed all the symptoms incident to this dreadful disease. He is unable to swallow the smallest drop of water and looks with horror on any liquid presented to him. Drs. Parker and Herod are unremitting in their attentions to the unfortunate lad, but they hold out little hope of his recovery.—*Guelph Advertiser.*

HORRIBLE TALE.—A MOTHER CUTS HER CHILD'S THROAT.

It is our painful duty to record one of the most horrible events which has ever occurred near our city. It is that of murder, committed by a woman on a child, by a mother on her own infant son. The unfortunate woman was the wife of Mr. James Ford, a laborer, who has lived for some time near Freelton, in the township of East Flamboro'. Mrs. Ford has been insane for some time, and for about a year past has been under medical care. Although her insanity seemed incurable, yet she was not looked upon as very dangerous until lately. For some time past her husband has watched her closely, and kept her as constantly as he could under his eye. On Tuesday night last, after the family had retired to rest, she got up once or twice and walked about the house muttering to herself. Her husband, when he heard her, arose and prevailed on her to return to bed. Mr. Ford, as we understand it, was again awakened about three o'clock in the morning by a gurgling noise. Fearful that something had happened, he called out to his eldest daughter to light a candle. When the light was procured, he took it and went to the bed where some of the children were sleeping, and there he saw one of them, a boy between three and four years of age, with his throat cut from ear to ear. The cut must have been inflicted with savage force, for the head of the little one was almost entirely severed from its body. There could have been but little pain as death must have immediately followed the cut. The child, when he saw it, was still lying as if asleep, its eyes closed, and its severed head resting quietly on the palm of its hand. There was nothing but the rude gash and the rapidly flowing life blood to tell that death was there.

Meanwhile, the insane mother stood by, with the instrument of destruction, a small table knife, dripping with blood in her hand. She made movements as if it was her intention to perpetrate the same crime on the other children, but was kept off. The eldest daughter, who had been sent, as soon as her father had seen what had been done, to call assistance, had to run barefoot and almost naked through all the bitter storm of yesterday morning, for some distance before she reached a neighbor's house. Several persons returned with her, and aided the distracted husband and father in taking charge of the wife. She, at the time, and since, has been perfectly unconcerned, and seems utterly unconscious of the dreadful crime which nothing but the dethronement of reason could have caused her to commit. She has been brought into Hamilton and placed in the gaol for safe keeping.—*Hamilton Times.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA TRAVEL.

Two passengers for British Columbia from Kingston write to the *Herald* from New York as follows:—

Our company arrived here on Tuesday at six o'clock p.m., being six hours late, owing to bad weather. As it was too late for business we went to a hotel, and were all ready to start in the morning for our tickets, but one of the party had been seized by the proprietor of a mock auction and chisseled unmercifully, and so before going further we would urge you to impress upon parties bound for the Pacific, the necessity of observing the greatest caution when in this city. They cannot be too much on their guard, not only against the Peter Funk establishments, but also against the many ticket venders who are loafing around the office doors ready to seize on the first green-horn, and sell him a bogus ticket for half price. The price of the tickets are:—

1st cabin	$250
2nd	150
Steerage	100

As the majority of gold hunters will no doubt go in the steerage, it may be as well to mention that steerage passengers require to provide themselves with nothing but a pair of heavy blankets, everything else being furnished on the boat.

Gen. Bushrod Johnson and staff captured at Fort Donelson, have broken their parole and escaped. They had the freedom of the camps on parole.

Among the prizes captured at Fort Donelson is a rifle said to be worth $1,000, its breech being inlaid with the finest gold. It belonged to a Memphis hotel-keeper.

San Francisco, March 3.

The steamer Sierra Nevada sailed to-day for the North, densely crowded with miners emigrating to the Oregon and British Columbia gold mines.

One of the Sergeants of the Commissary Department at St. Catherines, we learn, is under arrest to be court-martialed, having been caught crossing the Suspension Bridge. It is supposed he intended to desert. He was in company with two women. The Sergeant states that he was on his way to get married to one of the females accompanying him.—*Dundas Independent.*

DETERMINED SUICIDE AT GUELPH.

One of the most determined suicides which it has fallen to our lot to record was committed yesterday in this place. William Harrison, the name of the unfortunate self-destroyer, was a man of about 30 years of age. He was a native of England, and came to this country a few years ago, where he has worked principally as a farm servant. Being out of employment, he came into Guelph last week, and as was his usual practice, made his home at the residence of Mr. King. During the time he was in town he indulged rather freely in the use of intoxicating drink, and on Monday night he was robbed of a sum of money while under the influence of liquor. Suspicion fell on a colored man named Wilson Ball, and on the following morning he was arrested at the instance of Harrison and brought before the Mayor and W. S. G. Knowles, Esq. Harrison it seems was liable to fits of despondency, particularly after a spree, and on this occasion he appears to have regretted very much the arrest of Ball on suspicion, and was strongly impressed with the idea that he had done something wrong. Yesterday morning he got up as usual and took his breakfast with Mr. King's family. The deceased shortly after left the table and went out to the privy at the back of the house where he remained such a length of time as to cause some anxiety to Mrs. King. She shortly sent her son out to ascertain the cause of his long absence in such a place, and on the boy proceeding to the house he discovered him on his knees with his head resting on the seat. He immediately gave information of what he had seen, and Mr. Hart, a neighbour, was sent for, who found him in the position described, weltering in his blood and quite dead. Mr. King shortly after arrived, but did not at first suspect that Harrison had committed self-destruction, until the razor, which the unfortunate man had perpetrated the fatal act, was discovered at his side. On examination it was found that he had inflicted a terrible cut on the left side of the neck, severing all the large veins before reaching the windpipe. A Coroner's jury returned a verdict that the deceased, William Harrison, came to his death by his own hand while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity.—*Guelph Mercury.*

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ALICE.

A treaty between Her Majesty and the Grand Duke of Hesse, for the marriage of her Royal Highness Princess Alice Maud Mary with his Grand-Ducal Highness Prince Frederick William Lewis Charles of Hesse, signed at London, August 14, 1861, has been presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty:—

Article 1 provides that the marriage shall be celebrated in Great Britain, according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, as soon as the same may conveniently be done.

Article 2 provides that the expenses of the joint establishment shall be defrayed out of the appanage of the Prince Frederick William Lewis Charles, which is fixed by the Grand Duke of Hesse at 40,000 florins, South German currency, a-year.

Article 3 provides that the Queen shall give the Princess Alice a marriage portion of £30,000 sterling.

Article 4 provides that the interest accruing from this marriage portion, shall be paid semi-annually.

Articles 5 and 6 provide for the division of the marriage portion amongst the children of the marriage; who shall attain the age of 18, or shall marry before attaining that age. Failing these, the right to the amount shall remain vested in the Princess, and shall pass to her next of kin, if she die intestate.

Article 7 secures an annual payment of £6,000 sterling to the Princess Alice, from the time of her marriage.

Article 8 secures, on the part of the Grand Duke of Hesse, a suitable jointure to the Princess Alice in the event of her becoming a widow.

Breaking Through the Ice.—In regard to accidents on the ice a writer in the *Globe* gives a few valuable lessons which might be of service to those who may have the misfortune to break through the ice. He says:—"The recent accidents on the ice might not have resulted fatally had the parties known how to extricate themselves when they had broken through. Inexperienced persons generally with their hands and knees try to raise the body out of the water. This is very difficult to accomplish, especially after complete submersion. The easiest and readiest way is to place the palms of the hands upon the ice, draw the chest as far as possible upon it, and then roll the body out; and where the surrounding ice is weak, to continue rolling till the stronger ice is reached. Knowing this, one may venture almost on any ice."

Fire at Millbrook.—On Monday evening last, that house in Millbrook belonging to W. H. Snowden, Esq., and occupied by Dr. Henry Turner, took fire from the chimney in the back kitchen, about half-past 9 o'clock. The flames spread with marvellous rapidity, and it was with difficulty a portion of Dr. Turner's effects was saved in an injured state. It was still more difficult to save the Doctor's horse, vehicles, &c., in the sheds and stables, so rapidly did the flames spread. All that afterwards could be done was to save the house adjoining, also Mr. Snowden's property, and occupied by Richard Garett, Esq., J.P., who also suffered greatly in damaged furniture. That was done by the strenuous exertions of the people, who, forming themselves into line, brought up water, hand over hand, from the creek, and poured it on the roof and sides of the house, the latter being further protected by wet blankets. It grieves us to learn that Mr. Snowden's buildings were uninsured, and that no insurance had been effected on either Dr. Turner's or Mr. Garett's furniture.—*Peterborough Review.*

Correspondence.

We wish it to be understood that though inserting communications from correspondents, we are not responsible for their opinions.

No communication will be inserted without a knowledge of the writer's name, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

To save disappointment, all letters should be prepaid, as no unpaid letters are taken from the Post-Office.

MARIPOSA AUDITORS' REPORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADIAN POST.

Sir,—At our last annual township meeting there was a general request made by the ratepayers to have our township accounts for 1861 printed *in detail* for convenience of reference for our citizens. The candidates for municipal honors promised in their "few remarks" to the people, if elected, to have them so printed, the present Reeve among the others. I have looked long and anxiously for the Auditors' Report detailing the same. After the lapse of nearly two months, fancy my surprise on accidentally looking over one of your town sheets that has a circulation of about SIX in Mariposa, to see the "abstract" repeated. Does this show good faith with the people? As far as the ratepayers are concerned, the Council might as well have the "abstract" in the Canada or Bombay Gazette. The impression is abroad the Council fear to publish, as they are not so very economical generally.

In connection with the printing of the "abstract," Madam Rumor is uncharitable enough to say that the transfer of patronage from the *Post* office to the above referred to sheet is owing to the fact that some playful badinage or burlesque on some of our leading men appeared, under the head of "Correspondence," in your columns, some weeks ago, and consequently vengeance is levelled at your devoted head. More, deponent saith not.

Yours,
CENSORIOUS RATEPAYER.
Mariposa, March 8, 1862.

THE WARDENSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADIAN POST.

Sir,—I do not wish for a moment to be understood as disapproving of the election to the Provisional Warden's Chair, for the current year, of N. McDougall, Esq., Reeve of Eldon; for a gentleman whose record is so good while many years in the Ontario Council, merits our esteem, favor and respect; but I question the wisdom or policy of rejecting Mr. Cottingham under the circumstances—Mr. Cottingham being familiar with the duties; well acquainted with public men and matters; within an hour's drive of the County Town, &c. If Mr. C. was rejected because he opposed Separation, it ill becomes the gentlemen who moved in the matter, as the time is but recent when they opposed Separation themselves. Mr. C.'s opposition was consistent and justifiable, and when the recent disastrous misfortune overtook Lindsay, Mr. C. withdrew opposition and contributed of his means to aid the sufferers, which course I maintain entitles him to the kind consideration, if not the gratitude, of the people of Ops; at least they can afford to be magnanimous and not punish for old sores. Now, if my memory serves me, some of those gentlemen favored an appropriation of County money to procure for Mr. C. a valuable gift, as a mark of appreciation for long, faithful and impartial services as Warden of the United Counties, only a year or two ago; and now he is not fit for Warden of the most rural of those Counties separately. The emoluments or honors of public life are fairly balanced, generally, with annoyances; but it is to be hoped our public men will not allow a vindictive or retaliatory policy to govern them in public matters; but rather kindly dealing.

With all due respect to our officials,
I remain, &c.,
SCRUTATOR.
Ops, March 3, 1862.

THE NEW COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADIAN POST.

Now that the excitement regarding the extraordinary assessment of last year has subsided, and the general outcry died away, I have deemed it proper to make some strictures on the authors of so great and vexatious a calamity. The invariable charge has been made against the Councillors as the sole actors in this affair; but I think unjustly, as the people are entitled to a large share of the censure; and although it has been a useless task to try to convince them of their infatuation, either by plain language or cogent argument, in returning men to power, year after year, possessing no claim but presumption. They have, at last, been brought to their senses, by the dint of dollars and cents, and find, to their grief, that our bought wit is the best of all information. The demoralisation of that honorable body, and the wasteful expenditure of public monies, during last year, will remain a stigma for many a long day; and however much we may mourn over the high taxation we have to pay, I am disposed to think no repetition of the same recklessness will arise again; at the same time it is deplorable to see men criminate each other's character freely and without reserve, now that the delinquencies are committed; but that will not exonerate any of them from the just condemnation of an injured community.

The production of those evils have been caused principally by singular predilections, no regard being paid to the remonstrances of the people or of the Press, and the more their insane procedure was denounced it seemed only to stimulate them to fresh acts of iniquity, till our burdens have assumed dimensions truly alarming. If the Golden Rule had been entertained or felt—"Do unto others as we would others do unto us"—no departure from public virtue would have taken place, nor half the burdens we are forced to bear would have been incurred. But the moment those Councillors bent to the promptings of self, public honesty bid adieu to their counsels; a reckless desire ever to share the spoils took place; compromises were entered into, each party accepting his division of the plunder, without even a murmur or objection being heard. Nor did they stop here. Illegal acts came into existence; bridges were commenced and finished, side-walks were laid down and completed, tanks were excavated and closed in, without any order in Council, or knowledge of the fact, till the accounts were presented for liquidation. A number of the ratepayers were cognizant of those truths, but the majority were too obtuse or indifferent to believe the warning voice that had been so often sounded in their ears. This nefarious practice could not be expected to last long, still it reached that climax from which a retrograde movement was indispensable; and now the people of Lindsay may well congratulate themselves on a material change having been effected in the management of our municipal affairs, under the auspices of the new members from the East and South Wards, which will effectually check those corrupt and illegal acts which have been perpetrated with impunity for so long a time. Standing Committees have been appointed, (which never were before,) who will superintend public works and the disbursements of public monies, and no settlement be made, unless full value be received. Desirable and necessary as these reforms were, they could not be accomplished without the stern opposition of one member from the North Ward, who, last year, aided and abetted in the general squandering, and received his quota, without the slightest compunction, and this year, has made a demand for $200 more, which, to their credit be it said, was opposed and defeated by the new members; and it is to be hoped that no retraction or vacillating course will take place in their procedures, but that they will continue to persevere not only in enforcing economy and retrenchment, but eradicate from the Council those base and wicked practices which have disgraced not only last year's Council, but some preceding, for a lengthened period.

Yours, &c.,
PRO BONO PUBLICO.
Lindsay, March 10, 1862.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADIAN POST.

Sir,—You will oblige a subscriber by giving the following a place in your columns. The article is extracted from a late periodical, which was obligingly handed to me for perusal.

Lindsay, 1862. A. M.

"It appears that the principles of Temperance have lately been the subject of much discussion in Germany, so much so that some of the States of the Confederation determined no longer to permit strong drinks to be dispensed to the soldiers. Instead of such, they ordered that the money formerly spent in drink should be expended in an extra allowance of wholesome food. It was also ordered that correct statistical calculations should be made in order to ascertain the result from the change. It is necessary to state that the greater part of those who had been deprived of strong drinks were the inhabitants of towns, and of a constitution less strong and inured to fatigue. The following is the result:—

Drink furnished.—Holstein, out of 3,600 men, there were 82 sick, 1 out of 44. Mecklenburg, out of 3,800 men, there were 82 sick, 1 out of 41. Oldenburg, out of 718 men, there were 24 sick, 1 out of 29. Hanover, out of 13,054 men, there were 284 sick, 1 out of 46.

Drink withheld.—Brunswick, out of 2096 men, there were 18 sick, 1 out of 116. Oldenburg, out of 281 men, there were 17 sick, 1 out of 60. Hanse-Towns, out of 2,190 men, there were 14 sick, 1 out of 156.

After examples so decisive, and the testimony of superior officers who have made analogous observations, there remains nothing to add."

MACKENZIE'S LETTER—CORRECTION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADIAN POST.

Dear Sir,—Your compositor has made a few mistakes in my letter of last week, which I would thank you to correct as follows in your next impression.

In the second column, sixth line from the top, for conceived, read concerned; forty-seventh line, for confession of truth, read confession of *the* truth; fifty-ninth line, for need *not* bow to no extant authority, read need bow to *no* extant authority; eightieth line, for growl read *scowl*.

Yours very sincerely,
C. BLACKETT ROBINSON.
Beaverton, March 10, 1862.

Death at the White House.—It is announced that President Lincoln's son William, a lad of eleven years of age, died on Thursday the 20th ult.

Harriet Martineau writes to the *Anti-Slavery Standard* of this week that because that paper sustained the course of Captain Wilkes in seizing the rebel commissioners, her correspondence with it must cease.

Senator Wilson will introduce a bill in the Senate to-morrow, extending the aid of the federal government to the States of Maryland and Delaware for the abolition of slavery. The proposition contemplates a plan similar to that now pending for the abolition of slavery in this District, and will involve the expenditure of many millions of dollars.—*World.*

ENGLAND.

Horrible Accident.—On Monday forenoon, as the manager of Sheard's Woollen Mill, Lepton, went into a willowing-room, he found that the body of Henry Woolhead, the willower, had been drawn into the "willowing-machine," with the exception of his legs, which were hanging out. The man was dead, his left arm being cut off, and his head and shoulders nearly severed from the rest of his body. The deceased was only nineteen years of age, and has left a widow and one child.

A Curious Case of Breach of Promise.—A case of breach of promise of marriage was tried before the Court of Common Pleas on Friday, where a widow between forty and fifty sued a widower of between sixty and seventy. Of course there was no love in the matter, and none was pretended. It was a marriage for money; but it is seldom that the motive is so honestly avowed. The Widow had some £600 in the hands of trustees, and the widower wanted £200 of it to put into his business, but on the trustees objecting to this arrangement, the fortune-hunter gallantly kissed the lady's hand and said there must be an end of the business. She did not see the matter in the same light, nor did the jury to whom she appealed, for they awarded her £50 damages.

Desperate Attempt at Suicide by a Gentleman of Fortune through the Windham Case.—William Hobb, a middle aged gentleman, was charged at the Marleybone Police Court, on Tuesday, as under: Mrs. Page said she resided at No. 40 Moleyneaux Street, and kept a boarding and lodging house. Prisoner came to live with her. He had suffered from *delirium tremens.* On Christmas eve he was very strange in his manner. He took a pill to make him sleep. Instead of making him sleep, it made him full of delusions and strange sayings. On the 26th December, she was in her parlor, and, as he left it shortly after, she thought he had gone out. Whilst she was talking to a female in the passage she heard a very heavy fall overhead, and on going into the first floor front room, she saw the prisoner lying full length on the floor. Her daughter came up, when they saw the razor lying by his side covered with blood, and the prisoner's throat cut. There was a large quantity of blood by his side, and it was gushing from his throat and mouth. He was taken at once on a stretcher to the hospital. Prisoner declined to ask any questions. By Mr. Yardley—I think he has been in the habit of drinking very hard. He never took it in my house. During the night of the 24th he came to my door and called several times. Mr. Fallows, solicitor Piccadilly, said he appeared for the prisoner, and he had to say that if he was handed over to his friends they would take care that he did not attempt the act again. Mr. Yardley—I cannot accede to that. I must know something about him. Mr. Fallows—He is a gentleman of large independent property. Mr. Fallows cross-examined the witness who said—I have heard that some proceedings were to be taken against him on the grounds of insanity. He was very much upset by reading the Windham case. He said "that they would try after Windham's trial to do the same with him, and that they would confine him." He found him lying on his right side, bleeding. Shrubb, 95 D, deposed to being called to him. profusely from the mouth and throat. By Mr. Yardly—He was quite insensible. The windpipe was cut through, and for some time he was in danger. Mr. Yardly again declined request of the solicitor to give up the prisoner and remanded him for a week, but would take substantial bail.

SCOTLAND.

Attempted Highway Robbery.—On Tuesday night, Mr. Walker, manufacturer, Philiphaugh Mill, near Selkirk, was riding between Hawick and Selkirk, when a highwayman seized his horse by the bridle. Another seized Mr. Walker, and made a desperate effort to drag him from his saddle. The animal, urged on by its rider, at this juncture gave a sudden spring, and freed itself from the hand which held it, and galloped off. During the short time that the horse was detained the bridle was cut through on both sides. Fortunately, however, it was a double one, and one of the reins being still secured to the horse's head, Mr. Walker was enabled to control it.

On Tuesday night, two laborers, named William McIldooie and James Robertson, met with an accident on board the Steamer Ostrich, then lying at the harbor in Glasgow, which might have proved very serious. The pair were being raised from the hold in a peculiar fashion—McIldooie clinging to a rope worked by the donkey-engine on the deck, and his comrade holding on to him, when the first lost his grip, and both fell back to the bottom of the hold. Their heads and faces were severely hurt, but the injuries are not serious.

A Venerable Sow.—Mr. Thompson of Maxton, Roxburgshire, says the *Scottish Farmer*, lately disposed of a brood sow aged twenty years. This venerable matron was in Mr. Thompson's possession from her birth, and she had young regularly from the time she first farrowed up to the time of her disposal, she being nineteen and a half years old when she had her last litter, which numbered fifteen; and these pigs, by the way, brought an average price of 19s. After her last litter she was fed, and sold at £9 5s.—weight thirty-five stones. She was an old lady of some temper.

Melancholy Accident on the Clyde.—On Wednesday afternoon, two men named Hector McPherson and Hugh Campbell, while engaged in the diving-bell apparatus at Elderslie (where operations for blasting the rock there have been carried on for some time), met their death by the sudden bursting of the air pipe. They were at the time under the water at a depth of twenty-two feet, and engaged in slinging stones which had been blown off the rock and hoisted on board the bell, when by the air-pipe bursting the water rushed in from beneath in such volume that they must have instantly been deprived of life. The pipe burst about twelve feet from the pump, the rent being about four inches long.

IRELAND.

At Tullyhappy, near Newry, a man named Kearns accidentally shot his sister thro' both knees. The unfortunate woman died from the effects of the shot, in terrible pain. The most singular fact in connection with the event is, that the brother has since disappeared, and cannot be found.

A few nights since, in a small town in the King's County, an old woman, aged 103, joined with her daughter, 76, her granddaughter, 53, and her great granddaughter, 23, in singing one of Moore's melodies, while she had her great-great-grandson, a fine little boy, two years old, sitting on her knee.—*Irish Times.*

A Curious Case.—There was rather a singular will case before the Dublin Court of Probate last week. Bridget Flanagan, a nun in Bagot Street Convent, in that city, died in 1855, ten days after she was received into the order. She was to receive a fortune of £400, a charge on certain lands, on the day she became a professed nun. She made a will bequeathing her property to three of the sisters, as trustees for the convent. But the trustees declined to prove the will, and were willing that the assets should be dealt with as in the case of intestacy. Judge Keating asked "How does it happen that if this will be a fair transaction the parties are ready to abandon it?" To which the attorney answered that under the circumstances, the Superioress would prefer giving up the property to the relatives.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE *CITY OF WASHINGTON.*

The steamer City of Washington, Captain Brooks, which sailed from Liverpool at 3 p.m., on the 26th, and from Queenstown on the 27th, arrived here this morning.

Gibraltar advices of the 18th say the Sumter is still there. No signs of her departure.

The Tuscarora was in Spanish waters off Algesiras, Madrid.

A telegram of the 25th says the captain of the Sumter was arrested at Tangiers, at the instance of the American Consul at Gibraltar, and the commander of the Tuscarora, who went to Tangiers for the purpose.

It is reported that the Sumter appeared off Hyeres, south of France, on the 16th.

The Americans in London celebrated Washington's birthday with a public breakfast. Dr. McIlvaine, Bishop of Ohio, presided.

The parliamentary proceedings have been enlivened by a challenge from the O'Donoghue to Sir Robert Peel, for the expressions of the latter, which the former considered personally offensive.

Lord Palmerston got scent of the affair, and warned Sir Robert Peel against making himself a party to a breach of privilege, and brought the affair to the notice of the House. The O'Donoghue apologised to the House, but made some sarcastic remarks in relation to Sir Robert Peel.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

LATEST ABOUT MANASSAS.

CENTERVILLE, March 11.

Yesterday morning our forces amounting to upwards of 2,000, proceeded to Centerville and occupied the village about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. It was altogether deserted. The entire command thence proceeded to Manassas, arriving there in the evening. The rebels had destroyed as much of their property as they could not carry away, by fire and otherwise. The bridges, railroad tracks, and depot in that vicinity, were extensively damaged, and nothing but wreck and desolation were apparent.

PRIVATEERING.—We have in port 227 ships and barks unengaged, and most of them laid up by the owners because they cannot get a living business, while there are 57 foreign ships and barks loading at rates ten to fifteen per cent. higher than is paid to American ships, and all because the Sumter is 'about.' Indeed some will not ship on American vessels at any rate. Now the Sumter must be taken—and by contract. Let the Banks and Insurance Companies of this great city offer a reward of $200,000 each for the apprehension of the Sumter and Nashville, and before a month is over they will be towed into the beautiful harbor of New York at the stern of some smart Yankee steamer, and then freights by American vessels will be as good as by those of any other nation.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MARKETS.

LINDSAY.

OFFICE "CANADIAN POST,"
Lindsay, 13th March, 1862.

Wheat is brought into town in small quantities at present and there are ready sales at undernoted prices. There is some enquiry for good samples of Spring Wheat for seed, and farmers are beginning to see the importance of securing good sound grain for seed.

Wheat—Fall	0.90 to 0.95
" Spring	0.75 to 0.85
Barley	0.00 to 0.40
Oats	0.25 to 0.30
Peas	0.45 to 0.50
Beef, per 100lbs	3.50
Pork "	3.50
Turkeys, each	0.40 to 0.50
Mutton, per lb	00.4
Geese, each	0.30
Ducks	0.20 to 0.25
Chickens, per pair	0.20 to 0.25
Flour, per 100 lbs	2.50
Indian Corn	1.35
Eggs	0.15
Potatoes, per bush	0.40
Butter, per lb. Firkin	0.12
" " Fresh	0.13

TORONTO.

Fall Wheat	.90 to 1.07
Spring Wheat	.85 to .90
Flour—Fancy, 4,30 to 4,50; dou. ex.	4.90 to 5.09
Oats	.38 to .40
Peas	.48 to .50
Barley	.56 to .58
Butter per lb, fresh 15c to 17c; Tub No 1	.12 to .14
Eggs per doz	.18 to .20
Potatoes per bushel	.65 to .75
Cheese	.07 to .10
Hogs	.400 to 4.50

MONTREAL.

Flour—per brl of 196 lbs, middlings	2.90 to	3.00
" Fine	4.00	4.40
" Supf, No. 2	4.70	4.85
" " No. 1	5.00	5.10
" Fancy	5.20	5.30
" Extra	5.50	5.60
" Supr extra	5.75	6.00
Oatmeal, per brl of 200lbs	3.90	4.10
Wheat, per 60lbs—U. C. Spring	1.07	1.08
Pork, per brl of 200lbs—Mess	13.50	14.00
" Prime Mess 11.00 to 11.50, Prime	9.50	10.00
Ashes—Pots, 6.75 to 6.80; Pearls, 112lb	6.45	6.50
Pease, per 66lbs	.65	.70
Barley, per 50lbs	.55	.60
Corn, per 56lbs	.55	.60
Butter, per lb, inferior and ordinary	.09	.10
" Fair and good	.11	.12
" Fine and choice dairy	.13	.15
Lard, per lb	.07½	.08
Cheese	.08½	.09
Tallow, per lb	.08¼	.09
Leather—Spanish Sole, No 1, per lb.	.24½	.25½
" " " 2, "	.21½	.22½
" Slau, No 1, 0.23 to 0.24½; No 2	.23	.24½
Calfskins	.62½	.70
Harness	.21	.24
Enamelled Cow, per foot	.16	.17
Hogs	4.50	5.00

[PARAGRAPH ADVERTISEMENTS.]

MATHEWS' CHOCOLATE WORM DROPS never fail to destroy and exterminate all kinds of intestinal worms. Are perfectly reliable in all cases, and far superior to any and all of the fancy worm confections and nauseous vermifuges in use. They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as they contain no mercury, or other deleterious drug. Mothers should always purchase them and give their children no other. (No cathartic whatever, is necessary to be given.) Each box contains 24 drops or lozenges. Price 25 cents. For sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines.—A. I. Mathews, general agent, Buffalo, N.Y., and Fort Erie, C.W.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY!—*Madam Boivin's Celebrated Silver-Coated Female Pills.*—The only certain and safe remedy for all uterine obstructions, monthly difficulties, irregularities, and all the other diseases to which the woman, wife, and mother is peculiarly liable. These pills contain no deleterious ingredients, but are safe and certain in their action. They will be found to exert the happiest effect in all cases of prolapsus uteri, in leucorrhea, or the whites; they will be found the easiest and most certain cure that can be found. It is on account of this certainty they should not be taken by pregnant females (during the first three months), as miscarriage is certain to be brought on, but at other periods their use is perfectly safe. N.B.—One Dollar enclosed to any authorised agent, will ensure package of pills by return of mail.—C. Crosby, general agent, Fort Erie, C.W., Buffalo, N.Y. *Caution*—Beware of counterfeits, the genuine have the signature of "C. Crosby" on the outside wrapper. For sale by all respectable druggists.

New Advertisements.

For Sale,

AT A VERY LOW RATE AND AT A DECIDED BARGAIN,

THAT HOUSE and LOT situate on a part of Lot No. 15, in the Town of Lindsay, on the North side of Francis Street, and now occupied by Mr. J. F. Gimson.

For Full particulars apply to
ROBERT T. BURNS,
Provincial Land Surveyor, Lindsay.
Or to WM. STRACHAN McMURRAY,
Solicitor, Newmarket, C.W.

March 12, 1862. 140-1m

Land for Sale!

70 ACRES East Half Lot 5, 11th Con. Harvey;
180 Acres (Broken), Lot 7, 10th Con. Harvey.

PORTAGE ROAD, ELDON—
80 Acres, part 25, North side.
30 " part 49, South side,
60 " part 50 and 51, South side.

Terms Liberal.

Apply, if by letter post-paid, to
H. T. STRICKLAND, Peterboro'.

March 12, 1862. 140-6m

Farm for Sale.

50 ACRES LAND, West half of Lot No. 9, in the 3rd Con. of Fenelon, close to the thriving Village of Cambray. To be sold immediately, and on easy terms.

For particulars apply to the owner,
THOMAS GORDON, Cambray P.O.
Or to J. D. WALLACE, Office "Canadian Post," Lindsay.

March 10, 1862. 140-2

TAVERN STAND FOR SALE

IN CANNINGTON.

FOR SALE, or EXCHANGE for LAND, that well-known TAVERN STAND Main Street, Cannington. The building is two story high, has a frontage of 118 feet by 28 feet wide, and contains Fifteen Rooms, and the Hall, in which the Division Court is regularly held, is 60 feet long by 28 feet wide. A large bell is placed in the Hall, for the opening of public meetings. There are a watchmaker's and harnessmaker's shops under the hall, and the rest of the space is occupied as an open shed. Attached is a back kitchen, 30 by 12 feet. The out-houses consist of a Stable, 50 by 30, and an open shed, 64 by 30. There is also three-quarters of an acre of land, accessible both from front and back street. On the premises is one of the best wells in the county. Altogether the property is most desirable, and is equal if not superior to any in North Ontario.

Any further information may be had from the subscriber, on the premises. If by letter, it must be prepaid.

ALEXANDER THOMPSON.

Cannington, C.W. March 10, 1862. 140-tf

Money--Money!

UPON FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

THE CANADA AGENCY ASSOCIATION OF LONDON [ENGLAND] Having negotiated Loans to the extent of $1,000,000 upon Freehold Property in Upper Canada within eighteen months after commencing operations, is prepared to negotiate further Loans, in sums from $300 to $10,000 and upwards, from three to ten years, upon improved Farms, immediately the papers are completed.

Forms of application and all necessary information may be obtained by applying to
A. R. ROCHE, Manager,
Wellington Street, near John Street, Toronto;
Or to GEO. M. ROCHE, Valuator to the Asso.

Lindsay, March 12, 1862. 140-3m

To Lend,

ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITY,

$600 OF TRUST MONEY, which may lie for many years. Apply (post-paid) to Dr. BAIN, Manilla. 138-3

Farm for Sale!

TO BE SOLD immediately, by Private Bargain, that desirable Farm on Lot 1, 14th Con. Mariposa, consisting of 50 acres, of which 40 acres are improved and in a high state of cultivation. There is a good House and substantial Frame Barn on the Lot, and abundance of water for stock in every field. A more desirable Farm is rarely to be met with. Titles indisputable.

For further particulars, apply to
JOHN CAMPBELL, Proprietor,
Lot 1, 14th Con. Mariposa.
Or to JOHN D. WALLACE,
Office *Canadian Post*, Lindsay.

135-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY

For Sale in Lindsay.

CONSISTING of One Acre, well drained and in a high state of cultivation for Garden purposes. There is a good Frame Dwelling, containing 9 Rooms, with good Cellar, a splendid well of excellent water, together with good substantial Outbuildings. It has a frontage of 132 feet on Lindsay St., (one of the main thoroughfares of the town), 330 feet on Durham St., and 132 feet on Mill St. It is at present occupied by T. Keenan, Esq., and will be sold in one block, or in lots to suit purchasers. Terms liberal. Apply to

T. KEENAN, Esq.,
or to J. O'LEARY.

Lindsay, Jan. 8, 1862. 131-tf

FIRST-CLASS Store to Lease

IN LITTLE BRITAIN.

TO LEASE, that First-class STORE and DWELLING situated in the Village of Little Britain, and lately occupied as a General Store by J. & G. Sanderson. The locality is one of the best in the Township of Mariposa, and to an active business man offers superior advantages.

Apply to GEORGE A. PYPER, Oakwood Mills, Mariposa.

Oakwood, Feb. 17, 1862. 137-tf

FOR SALE,

THAT excellent improved Farm, known as North half of Lot No. 10, in the 7th Concession of Ops—at present occupied by Henry Baldwin. For terms apply to

Messrs. COCKBURN & STANTON, Cobourg.

Cobourg, Feb. 6, 1862. 135-3m

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 7, South of Peel Street, in the Town of Lindsay. Title indisputable.

For particulars apply to
EDWARD BLACKWELL, Lindsay.
Or to MARGERET ENGLISH,
Emily, near Omemee.

Lindsay, Feb. 5, 1861. 135-3m

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale Lot 19, N. King Street, Lindsay, together with the Dwelling House, 30 by 20 feet, with the premises and appurtenances.

Terms—150 dollars down—the balance to be secured by Mortgage for 450 dollars and interest, payable in three annual instalments.

A good Title given and immediate possession.

Apply to DAVID GREER.
Or to T. A. HUDSPETH, Barrister.

Lindsay, Oct. 22, 1861. 121-tf

Farm to Let,

NO. 6, in the 10th Con. VERALUM, in the County of Victoria, containing 175 acres, of which 80 acres are cleared and under a good state of cultivation; besides a good Dwelling-house and Frame Barn. The land is well watered.

For information apply to the Proprietor,
WILLIAM HUNTER.

Bobcaygeon, March 5, 1862. 139-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the Town Council of the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, for the passing of an Act to authorize the said Town Council to lease to any persons part of the Market Square in the said Town.

Lindsay, Feb. 20, 1862. 137-tf

By-Law No. 63.

A By-Law to close up the travelled Road running through the South part of Lot Number One, in the Fifth Concession of the Township of Eldon.

BE IT ENACTED by the Municipal Corporation of the said Township of Eldon, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same.

That from and after the passing of this By-Law, the above-mentioned Road running through the said Lot, shall be closed up and discontinued as a public road.

Certified to be a true copy of a By-Law to be taken into consideration by the Municipal Corporation aforesaid, on the 28th day of March, A.D. 1862.

A. RAY, Town Clerk of Eldon.

Eldon, Feb. 8, 1862. 136-4

Notice to all Concerned.

I HEREBY INTIMATE that, from this date, I will not be responsible for any DEBTS incurred by my Wife, SARAH HAZELTON or WILEY, or any other person.

JOHN WILEY.

Lindsay, March 4, 1862. 139-3

Note Lost.

LOST, a NOTE, drawn by W. R. Carr, A.B., Principal of the Oakwood Grammar School, in favor of George Bateman, due 1st Jan. 1862. This is to forbid any person purchasing said Note, as payment has been received.

Oakwood, March 1, 1862. 139-3

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore known as the Firm of McLEAN & CARMICHAEL, as General Dealers, has been this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

All debts due by the firm will be discharged by J. H. Carmichael, and all debts due to the said firm must be paid immediately to J. H. Carmichael.

M. A. McLEAN,
J. H. CARMICAAEL.

Manilla, Feb. 1, 1862. 139-3

Apprentice Wanted.

WANTED, a BOY from 14 to 16 years of age, possessing a good English education, as an Apprentice. Apply at the office of this paper.

THE TRAVELLERS' REST.

BOBCAYGEON.

WM. CRESSWELL, - - - - Proprietor.

Every attention paid to Travellers.

Bobcaygeon, Feb. 20, 1862. 137-5

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE Undersigned have entered into partnership as Attornies, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c., under the style and firm of McNAB & McDOUGALL. *Office*—Opposite Court House, Adelaide street, Toronto.

JOHN McNAB. WM. McDOUGALL.

Toronto, Jan., 1862. 134-tf

JAMES H. KNIGHT

(*Late Organist of Trinity Church, Galt*)
TEACHER OF THE PIANOFORTE AND MELODEON,

Residence at Mr. C. Britton's, Kent Street, LINDSAY.

A SECOND ELEMENTARY SINGING-CLASS to commence about March 10th. Application for admission should be made at once.

Lindsay, March 4, 1862. 139-3m

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS'

WORTH of the best Ready-made CLOTHING ever offered in Upper Canada, now selling at private sale at auction prices, to make an entire clearance,

AT BUDGE & BROTHER'S.

300 OVERCOATS,
240 BUSINESS COATS,
100 SUNDAY COATS,
100 BOYS' COATS,
1000 PAIR PANTS,
750 VESTS,

To be sold at cost for cash, at
Budge & Brother.

GINGER WINE!

GINGER WINE! LEMON SYRUP!

WILLIAM HAMILL'S celebrated GINGER WINE and LEMON SYRUP—a most delicious and agreeable beverage, superior to anything of the kind in Canada. Hotel-keepers supplied on liberal terms by

GEO. WHITING.
General Agent, Lindsay.

Lindsay, Feb. 20, 1862. 137-3m

Books for Sunday School Presents.

THE BEST PLACE to buy BOOKS for Sunday School Presents, is at the Book Store, opposite the Post Office, Lindsay. A new stock just received.

New Store!

NEW GOODS! NEW PRICES!

AT
John Sutherland's,
Directly opposite the Crown Lands' Agency Office,
WILLIAM STREET, LINDSAY.

A LARGE STOCK, consisting of a Choice Selection of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, WINES, LIQUORS, STATIONERY, &c.

Lindsay, Feb. 12, 1862. 136-tf

Stationery.

STATIONERY of every kind and quality to be had cheap for cash—as cheap as can be had in Toronto—at the

"Canadian Post" Book Store,
Opposite the Post Office,
LINDSAY, C.W.

Tom Tiddler's Ground,

By CHARLES DICKENS.

War and Christianity Irreconcilable.

By H. G. GUINNESS.

New and Select Books,

AT
THE "CANADIAN POST" BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
Opposite the Post Office,
LINDSAY.

AUDITORS' REPORT

FOR THE

MUNICIPALITY OF BEXLEY, LAXTON AND DIGBY,

IN ACCOUNT WITH

ROBERT JOHNSON, TREASURER.

DR.

	$ c.
Received from County Treasurer on account of Non-resident Taxes,	91 00
Received from Reeve,	21 12
M. Sayer's Taxes on East-half 9, on 2nd Concession,	5 70
Total amount collected as Municipal Tax, Townships of Bexley and Laxton,	592 27½
From County Treasurer, through Reeve,	122 00
	$832 09½

CR.

	$ c.
Assessor's Salary,	12 32
Clerk's Salary and Bill,	46 07
To sub-Treasurer of School Monies,	150 00
To E. Fitzsimmons N. R. Tax for building School House in School Section No. 4,	100 00
J. H. Cronk, Lumber for do.	9 39
Treasurer's Salary,	25 00
William Henry, Trustee, School Section No. 1, Laxton,	20 00
By Postage,	45
James Humphrys, Returning Officer and Clerk	3 50
Collector's Salary,	25 00
William Corbett, N. R. Tax, School Section No. 4,	13 10
Trustees, School Section No. 4,	30 00
Duncan Gillespie, Crosswaying on Boundary Line,	40 00
William Henry, do.,	40 00
Samuel Green, do.,	6 00
To John Adair, for work on Boundary Line,	120 00
T. & R. White, Printing Road Lists,	2 00
	$642 83
	832 09½
	$189 26½
Balance in Treasurer's hands,	55 87½
By orders on Treasurer,	
	$133 39

We hereby certify the above to be a true and correct report according to the vouchers we have received.

JAMES HUMPHRYS,
THOMAS M. DANIEL, } *Auditors.*

March 4th, 1862.

New Cash Store

RE-OPENED

BY JAMES LANG, JUNR.,

In the Centre Store of Mr. Thomas Keenan's Brick Block,

WHERE will be found a very Large and Complete Assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, and GLASSWARE, consisting in part of—

Grey Shirtings,	Plain and Fancy Stuffs,	Sewed Muslins,
White Shirtings,	Winsies and Galas,	Hosiery and Gloves,
Tickings,	Fancy Dresses,	Haberdashery,
Striped Shirtings,	Prints,	Umbrellas,
Denims and Drills,	Printed Delaines,	Shirts and Stays,
Heavy Dyed Goods,	Printed and Plain Repps,	Caps, Felt Hats, &c.,
Linen Bagging and Osnaburgs,	Woolen Shawls,	Small Wares,
Carpets, Damasks, &c.,	Wove and Fancy Shawls,	Linen and Cotton Threads,
Blankets,	Mantles,	Seamless Bags,
Horse Covers,	Towellings and Table Cloths,	Linen Bags,
Flannels and Plaidings,	Dyed Linings,	Woolen Yarn,
Woolen Cloths,	Scotch and English Muslins,	Cotton Yarn,
Moleskins and Corduroys,	Scotch and Irish Linens,	Cotton Twine,
Woolen and Cotton Drawers,	Silks,	Waddings,
Tweeds,	Ribbons,	Battings,
French Merinoes & Delaines,	Laces,	Wicking, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the very lowest remunerative profit, *for Cash or Produce.*

All Goods marked in plain figures and *no abatement* from prices asked. Purchasers will do well to call and examine this Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it will be found one of the largest ever offered in the Town of Lindsay, and the Goods all new and worthy the attention of the purchasing public. 134-tf

H. C. RUSSELL'S Furniture Warehouse,

WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Lindsay and the surrounding country that he has now on hand one of the largest and

MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS
OF
FURNITURE
IN THE PROVINCE,

(*occupying Five Flats*, 24 by 60), which has been made of the very best material, by good workmen, without respect to time or cost; and in style, neatness of finish, durability of workmanship, and lowness of price, will compete with any other establishment.

Parties wishing *Good* and *Cheap Furniture*, will find it to their advantage to call, examine our stock, and get a List of Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to; and any work not giving entire satisfaction, may be returned, subjecting us to charges, within ten days.

☞ *ALL WORKMANSHIP WARRANTED.*

LINDSAY FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE CO. OF VICTORIA.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the Farmers of the County of Victoria, that he continues to have on hand, and manufacture to order, ALL KINDS OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, of the best material, superior workmanship, and *at the lowest remunerating prices*—such as, Sofas, Bureaus; Common, French, and Sofa Bedsteads; Centre, Extension, Parlor, Dining, and Common Tables; Parlor, Dining, Rocking, Cane-bottom, and Common Chairs; Washstands, Cupboards, Corner What-nots, &c. &c. Believing that his work will give every satisfaction, he respectfully solicits a call from intending purchasers.

THOMAS DEVANEY, PROPRIETOR.

COFFINS,
of all sizes and various qualities,
always on hand, or made to order.

THOMAS DEVANEY.

Lindsay, Sept. 19, 1861. 116-tf

Furniture! Furniture!

NOTHING LIKE FURNITURE.

WILLIAM MARGECH begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of Lindsay and surrounding country that he has OPENED that LARGE STORE on KENT STREET, formerly occupied by Mr. J. Till, as a FURNITURE WAREROOM, where he has always on hand the Largest, Cheapest and Best Assortment in town, without exception, having done a large business for the last four years, and having great experience in the trade, is enabled to manufacture the best of Furniture from the best material. All work warranted.

W. M. pays particular attention to the UNDERTAKING.

☞ *Coffins always on hand and made to order.*

THE WANT SUPPLIED.

In connection with the Undertaking, W. M. keeps a HEARSE on hand, which can always be had on the most reasonable terms.

Lindsay, Oct. 17, 1861. 120-tf

JOB PRINTING!! JOB PRINTING!!!

EXECUTED NEATLY, PROMPTLY, AND CHEAPLY,

AT THE

"Canadian Post" Printing Office,

LINDSAY STREET, LINDSAY, C.W.

The Proprietors having an entirely NEW STOCK of PRINTING MATERIAL, beg to announce to their Patrons and the Public that they are prepared to fill orders for every description of Printing with which they may be favored, on the *Shortest Notice* and at the *Lowest Rates.*

MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS, BLANKS, REPORTS, &c.,
in the Best Style.

NO WAR FOR CANADA!

ANDREW J. BOUNSALL & CO.,

DETERMINED to encourage the Agricultural Interests of the County, are prepared, at the WILLIAM STREET

Foundry and Machine Shops,

—To supply—

PLOUGHS of various kinds, CULTIVATORS, STUMPING MACHINES, HORSE HOES, ROAD SCRAPERS, HARROWS with patent rotary pins,

THRESHING MACHINES AND FANNING MILLS, CHURNS, and other AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, at VERY LOW PRICES.

☞ *Horses Shod on the best principles.* *Smith's work in all its branches.*

IRON CASTINGS ON REASONABLE TERMS.

☞ Cordwood, Oak, Ash, Elm, Maple, Bass and Pine Logs taken in exchange. ☜

A good opportunity to cut down Canadian Forests instead of Yankees. 118tf

MAGAZINES AND AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

ON HAND, and RECEIVING WEEKLY, assorted SUPPLIES of the above, including

BLACKWOOD, THE ENGLISH REVIEWS,
HARPER'S, FRANK LESLIE'S AND GODEY'S MAGAZINES,
&c. &c.,

all of which can be had at the

"Canadian Post" Book and Stationery Establishment,

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

LINDSAY, Jan. 16, 1862.

Read This!

WM. THOMPSON having disposed of his business to Mr. Matthew Blakely, on William Street, requests all persons who are indebted to him to call there for their accounts, and pay the same.

The receipt of Mr. Blakely, or his Clerk, will be a sufficient discharge.

And just mark this—

To save costs you must pay up at once.

Lindsay, Dec. 1861. 128-tf

VICTORIA STOVE STORE,

One Door West of Wright's Boot and Shoe Store.

JOHN MOORE, PROPRIETOR.

ALL Kinds of Job Work done on the shortest notice. A large quantity of Cooking, Box and Parlor Stoves on hand; also, M'Gee's "Protectionist," patented last June—the best that has ever been offered to the public. Drum Stoves, Reverse and Gallows Pipes, Stove Pipes, and Tinware of every description.

Merchants and Pedlers would do well to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

The highest price price paid for Sheepskins, and all kinds of produce taken in exchange.

Illustrated Catalogue

OF THE
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862,
IN THE
LONDON
ART JOURNAL!!!

THE ART JOURNAL for 1862 in addition to the usual matter, will contain, in eight monthly parts of that work, an

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,
Without any Extra Charge.

A series of selections from the works of British Painters will be commenced with the January part. Each number of this work will contain 3 exquisite steel engravings, with numerous engravings on wood,

ART NOTICES, CRITICISMS, &c. &c.

In monthly parts, price 75 cents, to be had of J. S. VIRTUE, Publisher, D. McLEOD, Agent, 48 King Street East, Toronto, and of all booksellers.

GEO. CRUICKSHANK & CO.,
Sole Agents for Lindsay.

Lindsay, Feb. 20, 1862. 138-tf

W. S. FINCH,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 5 King Street East, 3 doors from the corner of Yonge Street, Toronto.

CUSTOM-MADE Fashionable CLOTHING of the best kind always on hand.

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 18-tf

WM. WHARIN,

IMPORTER OF
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.
23 King Street West, No 3 Rossin Buildings.

THE Subscriber has now largely increased his Stock of Goods, and is able to suit his customers with whatever they may require in the above line, at prices lower than usual, and in quality inferior to none in the Province.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired, and warranted to give satisfaction.

☞ Remember the address,
WM. WHARIN,
No 3, Rossin Buildings, Toronto.

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

February English Magazines.

I.
CORNHILL—Edited by M. Thackery, 30 cents.
II.
ST. JAMES'—Edited by Mrs. S. C. Hall, 30 cents,
III.
McMILLAN—Edited by D. Masson, 30 cents.
IV.
DUBLIN—Edited by J. Duffy, 20 cents.
V.
TEMPLE BAR—Edited by G. A. Sala, 30 cents.
VI.
BLACKWOOD AND THE FOUR REVIEWS.

American Magazines.

HARPER, FRANK LESLIE, GODEY, ARTHUR'S HOME, ATLANTIC MONTHLY,

And all the American Magazines and Illustrated Papers, for Sale at the

"CANADIAN POST" BOOK STORE,
Opposite the Post Office.

Lindsay Street, Lindsay.

MYERS & SPRING,

LICENSED AUCTIONEERS,
FOR THE COUNTY OF ONTARIO,

BEG most respectfully to return their sincere thanks to the inhabitants of the County of Ontario, for the liberal support they have received from them, and would kindly solicit a continuance of the same. Having a License for the whole County, they are prepared to atten to all orders with promptness and on liberal terms. Address,—

THOS. MYERS, Whitby P.O. | ALBERT SPRING, Greenbank P.O.

August 27, 1861. 114-tf

'TIS FOUND WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

A perfect ANTIDOTE, SPECIFIC and CURE for

Rheumatism and Neuralgia

has long been needed. After earnest and patient research, this has been triumphantly discovered. It is called

Watson's Neuralgia King

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING reaches the source of the trouble, and banishes the disease from the system. Unlike the untold number of Liniments and Embrocations which merely stimulate the surface, are but temporary in their effects, and are, at best, of doubtful virtue, it STRIKES AT THE SEAT of the ailment, ARRESTS IT, KILLS IT, ERADICATES IT, and leaves no trace behind.

Watson's Neuralgia King also Cures

GOUT AND DYSPEPSIA,

in all their forms. It is now giving relief to thousands who have been suffering from these diseases, and who have TRIED ALL OTHER REMEDIES in vain.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING has received the highest testimonials from the highest sources in regard to its WONDERFUL EFFICACY. It operates with equal success in mild and chronic cases, never failing to work out a speedy and permanent cure.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING costs but One Dollar a bottle, and LESS THAN A BOTTLE often effects the end desired.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING is the only SPECIFIC AND CURE FOR RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA that has ever been discovered.

Prepared by A. I. MATHEWS, Buffalo, N.Y. and Fort Erie, C.W. 117-tf

Farmers' Column.

CURING HAMS.

Few persons understand the proper ingredients, and exact proportions, to make a suitable pickle for curing hams. This is the season when such information is useful. The desideratum is to cure the meat, so that it will keep in hot weather, with the use of as little salt as possible. Pickle made in the following manner, it is believed will accomplish this:

1¾ lbs. of salt—coarse or alumn salt is the best.
1½ oz. saltpetre.
1 pint of molasses, or 1 lb. of brown sugar.
1 teaspoonful of saleratus.

Let these be added to one gallon of water, and the amount increased in the same proportions to make the quantity required. Bring the liquor to a boil, taking care to skim just before it begins to boil. Let the pickle cool, and pour it over the meat until entirely covered. The meat should be placed in clean, tight casks, and should remain in the pickle six or seven weeks, when it will be fit to smoke. Green hickory wood is the best article for this purpose. Shoulders prepared in this manner are nearly as good as hams. This pickle is just the thing to make nice corned beef, or corned beef tongues, or any lean meat for drying.—*Valley Farmer.*

THE GREAT MISSION OF WOMAN.

Great, indeed, is the task assigned to woman! Who can elevate its dignity? Not to make laws, not to lead armies, not to govern empires; but to form those by whom laws are made, armies led, and empires governed; to guard against the slightest taint of bodily infirmity the frail yet spotless creature whose moral, no less than physical being, must be derived from her; to inspire those principles, to inculcate those doctrines, to animate those sentiments which generations yet unborn and nations yet uncivilised will learn to bless; to soften firmness into mercy, and chasten honor into refinement, by a soothing care to allay the anguish of the body, and the far worse anguish of the mind; by her tenderness to disarm passions; by her purity to triumph over sense; to cheer the scholar sinking under his toil; to console the statesman for the ingratitude of a mistaken people; to be compensation for friends that are perfidious—for happiness that has passed away. Such is her vocation. The couch of the tortured sufferer, the prison of the deserted friend, and the cross of rejected Saviour—these are theatres on which her greatest triumphs have been achieved. Such is her destiny; to visit the forsaken, to tend to the neglected when monarchs abandon, when counsellors betray, when justice prosecutes, when brethren and disciples flee, to remain unshaken and unchanged, and to exhibit in this lower world a type of that love, pure, constant and ineffable, which in another we are taught to believe the test of virtue.

COMFORT AT HOME.

A powerful attraction to a home is the cultivation of a spirit of neatness and elegance throughout all its arrangements. There is a brightness about a well-kept home which neither wealth nor magnificence can impart, unaccompanied by taste. To keep best rooms, or best of anything, to be used only for visitors' accommodation, is not the wisest policy for a wife to adopt; on the contrary, company rooms contrast too greatly with daily living rooms, and suggest unpleasant comparisons. Neatness and elegance should go hand in hand; one cannot exist without the other; but it must be neatness far removed from formality, and elegance independent of costliness or profusion. Every article should appear as if intended for use, and every article in its right place.

MEDITATIONS ON THE DEAD.

Ay, go to the grave of buried love, and meditate. There settle the account with thy conscience for every past benefit unrequited—every past endearment unregarded, of that departed being who can never—never—never return to be soothed by thy contrition! If thou art a child, and hast ever added a sorrow to the soul, or a furrow to the silvered brow of an affectionate parent; if thou art a husband, and hast ever caused the fond bosom that ventured its whole happiness in thy arms to doubt one moment of thy kindness or truth; if thou art a friend, and hast wronged in thought, or word, or deed, the spirit that generously confided in thee; if thou art a lover, and hast ever given one unmerited pang to that true heart which now lies cold beneath thy feet—then be sure that every unkind look, every ungracious word, every ungentle action, will come thronging back upon thy memory, and knocking dolefully at thy soul—then be sure that thou wilt lie down sorrowing and repentant on the grave, and utter the unheard groan, and pour the unavailing tear—more deep, more bitter, because unheard and unavailing.—*Washington Irving.*

Odds and Ends.

Never account any man happy until you have witnessed his end.

Freedom is quite impossible when the youth of a country are devoid of reverence and modesty.

A bad word from a woman's lips is unnatural. We would expect a bullet from a rosebud.

Appointments once made become debts. I have no right to throw away your time, if I do my own.

It isn't enough that men and women should be of the true metal, they should also be *well-tempered.*

Why are people who sit on free seats not likely to derive much benefit from going to church?—Because they get good for nothing.

A Great Destiny.—A very observant poet thus apostrophizes the order of cetacea—

> Ho! whales that sail the deep,
> Repine not at your fate;
> Your flesh illuminates the world,
> Your bones make women great.

"Wife," said a man, looking for his bootjack, "I have places where I keep my things, and you ought to know it." "Yes," said she, "I ought to know where you keep your late hours."

The Chief Attributes of the Two Sexes.—With a woman, it is a 'power of love.' With a man, it is the 'love of power.' There are some women, however, who succeed very happily in combining the two.

Nearly the Truth.—Mr. Albert Smith relates, with his usual good humour, that he once wrote in a hotel visitors' book his initials, 'A. S.' Returning to the same hotel some time after, he found that a wag had written underneath, 'Two-thirds of the truth.'

A Moderate Drinker.—Physician: Why don't you set a bound to your drinking, and not exceed it? Patient: So I do, old fellow, so I do; but then you see it's so far off that I always get drunk before I reach it.

It is said that printed declarations, with blank forms, are to be used by young ladies who have lovers too modest to propose. The ladies themselves fill out the blanks— and, of course, no sensible man can refuse signing them.

Examplary Charity.—"Well, neighbour, what's the most Christian news this morning?" said a pious gentleman to his friend—"I have just bought a barrel of flour for a poor woman."—"Just like you," said the other; "who is it that you have made happy by your charity this time?"—"My wife!"

The First Grey Hair.—A grey hair was espied among the raven locks of a fair friend of ours, a few days since. 'Oh! pray, pull it out,' she exclaimed. 'If I pull it out, ten will come to the funeral,' replied the lady who had made the unwelcome discovery. 'Pluck it out, nevertheless,' said the dark-haired damsel, 'it is no sort of consequence how many come if they only come in black.'

A lawyer at Rome asked a priest, "What is the difference between a priest and a donkey?" and, upon the latter giving it up, the lawyer replied, "the one wears a cross on his breast, and the other on his back." "Very true," said the priest, "but can you tell me the difference between a lawyer and a donkey?" "No, I cannot," was the reply. "No more can I," said the priest.

A man of short stature and most uninviting countenance, with the peculiar expression now claimed by Mons' du Chaillu as that of the gorilla, purchased a property in a western country of Scotland, from whence he strictly excluded trespassers.—Some one sent him a large monkey, which he kept about his place; and a boy having been entrusted with the delivery of a letter, and having found the monkey at the house door, was somewhat alarmed, as he threw down the letter and ran off. On his way down the avenue the boy met the new laird, who angrily demanded what he was doing there. "I had a letter for you, sir," says the boy. "Well, give it me." "Ah, but I gave it to your son, sir," replies the trembling laddie. "My son, you little rascal; I have no son." "Weel, sir, I canna say for that, but he had an unco leuk o' yoursel."

Poor Richard's Maxims.—*Respectfully dedicated to all true Americans. By the Shade of Benjamin Franklin.*—One grain of sense is worth a pound of bluster. There is moderation in all things. Do not feed the boiler until you make it burst. The head of folly is generally crowned with a mob-cap. A nation saved from going to war is a nation preserved from ruin. The vessel of a State was never kept afloat by a number of windings. A quarrel is like debt—much easier rushed into than got out of. If two bedfellows are both determined to sleep in the middle of the bed, it is pretty clear there will soon be a falling out between them. One falsehood entails several. As you make your bed with equivocations and deceits, so you must lie in it. A pair of compasses, divided against itself, is good for naught. Brag is a trumpet that's very loud before going into battle, but rarely heard in beating the retreat.—*Punch's Almanac.*

PEARSON'S SALOON,
William St., Lindsay.
JOHN PEARSON, Proprietor.

WINES and Liquors of the best quality, London Porter and India Pale Ale on draught. Cigars of the finest brands. Oysters from the most celebrated beds constantly on hand in season.
Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 120-tf

HARRINGTON HOTEL,
QUEEN STREET, LINDSAY, C.W.

LATELY Finished, completely Furnished, and immediately adjoining the passenger station of the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Beaverton Railway, this Hotel is one of the most commodious and comfortable in the Town of Lindsay or County of Victoria.
Warm Stabling attached, with an experienced Ostler.
☞ Charges Moderate.
A. J. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

PYNE'S HOTEL,
Corner of Peel and William Sts., Lindsay, C.W.

SINCE the late Fire, the Subscriber has leased the Building known as "Pyne's Hotel," which he has newly furnished and comfortably fitted up for the reception of visitors. This House is convenient to the Railway Station and Steamboat landing, and the Stage from Beaverton and Whitby stops at the door.
☞ *Charges moderate.*
TREFLY FOURNIER, *Proprietor.*
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

DOHENEY'S HOTEL,
Corner of Kent and William Sts.,
LINDSAY, C.W.

THE Subscriber begs to announce to his Friends and the Travelling Public, that he has renovated and completely refitted his former building, having added a new wing, and he is now prepared to offer every accommodation to parties giving him a call.
In connection with the Hotel there is extensive Stabling, under the charge of an experienced Ostler.
THOMAS DOHENEY, *Proprietor.*
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

LIVERY STABLES,
EAST END OF TOWN, LINDSAY.

THE Undersigned, in returning thanks to his Friends and the Public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received, begs to state that his Stables are still supplied with pleasant driving HORSES and good BUGGIES, to be let on the most reasonable terms.
In Winter, comfortable, stylish CUTTERS and SLEIGHS will always be in readiness.
☞ "2-40" Horses always to Hire.
*** Terms liberal, tosuit the times.
HUGH WORKMAN, Proprietor.
Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 129-tf

BLACKHAM'S HOTEL,
Adjacent to the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Peterboro' Railway Depot.

IN returning thanks to his very numerous patrons and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement received during the last ten years, begs to announce that he has fitted up his New Brick Premises with every attention to comfort for his guests, and the Table of the best the Market affords.
*** Good Stabling.
Meals served at Ten Minutes' notice.
T. G. BLACKHAM.
Port Hope, Dec. 1861. 128-tf

CHURCH'S HOTEL
(Late Hastings House),
By W. Y. CHURCH, PORT HOPE, C.W.
Port Hope, Oct. 2, 1861. 118-tf

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,
Walton Street, Port Hope, C.W.
H. UINS, Proprietor.
☞ Passengers carried to or from the Cars or Boats free of charge.
Port Hope, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

HASTINGS' NEW HOTEL,
John St., Port Hope, C.W.
THOMAS WARREN HASTINGS, Proprietor.
☞ A Porter will attend the Steamboats and Cars.
Port Hope, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

RAILROAD HOUSE,
MAIN STREET, CANNINGTON, C.W.

THIS commodious House has been completely refitted by the present proprietor, and is now open for the accommodation of the travelling public.
A good and warm Fire-place in the Bar, and every convenience for Horses.
☞ An attentive and careful Ostler always in attendance.
ALEX. THOMPSON, *Proprietor.*
Cannington, Sept. 5, 1861. 7-tf

CLYDE HOTEL,
King St. East, Toronto.
JOHN MILL, PROPRIETOR.

THE above House is greatly enlarged and completely renovated. Superior Stabling and attentive Ostlers.
N.B.—East of the St. Lawrence Hall, on the opposite side of King Street.
Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ALBION HOTEL,
EAST MARKET SQUARE, TORONTO.

THOROUGHLY Refurnished and Refitted by the present proprietor.
Board—$1 00 per day.
J. SMITH, *Proprietor.*
Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

NEWBIGGING HOUSE
(Late Clarendon Hotel),
Nos. 28, 30, and 32, FRONT ST., TORONTO.
Board—One Dollar per day.
☞ Porters always in attendance at the Cars and Boats.
W. NEWBIGGING, *Proprietor.*
Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ALBION HOTEL,
MONTREAL.
L. W. DECKER, Proprietor.

IS pleasantly situated at the head of St. Paul Street, amongst the largest wholesale houses, in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favourite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining-Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed a new wing, a great number of well ventilated sleeping-rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRESSES. The proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, "The Albion," to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a Half Hotel in Canada. 1-tf

PHŒNIX-LIKE I RISE.

HAVING been burned out by the late fire, I would inform the Public and my numerous Patrons, that I have opened my Shop on Kent Street, in Mr. Thirkell's Waggon Shop, three doors East of the Town Hall, where I am prepared to stock Guns and repair them. New Guns and Rifles made up to order, and warranted to shoot well. Double and Single Guns bored out, and warranted to improve the shooting of them.
Feeling grateful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of them.
C. PASSAGE.
Lindsay Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

THE Subscriber is prepared to negotiate Loans on good Real Estate security, at moderate rates, from one to ten years, at the option of the borrower.
J. B. KNOWLSON.
Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 120-tf

Royal Insurance Comp'y,
FIRE AND LIFE.
Royal Insurance Buildings, Liverpool; and Lombard Street, London.

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

INSURANCE on liberal terms. Prompt Settlement of Claims without reference to England. No Charge for Policies.
ALEX. DAVIDSON, Inspector. F. H. HEWARD, Manager, Toronto.
JOHN D. SMITH, Bank of Upper Canada, Agent for Lindsay, C.W.
Lindsay, Jan. 23, 1861. 133-tf

PHŒNIX
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Lombard Street and Charing Cross,
LONDON.
Established in 1782.
GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co., Agents for Canada,
OBADIAH BIGELOW, *Agent, Lindsay.*

INSURANCES against Loss by Fire are effected on the most favorable terms, and Losses paid without reference to the Board in London.
*** No charge made for Policies.
Lindsay, Dec. 4, 1861. 126-6m

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE
AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established in 1836.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
Daily Income, $7500.
Invested Funds, $6,299,130.
Invested in Canada, over $200,000.
Duty Paid to Government in 1860, £57,489 Sterling.

Liability of the entire body of Shareholders unlimited—All Directors must be Proprietors in the Company.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
T. D. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman.
ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., Dep.-Chairman.
JAMES MITCHELL, Esq.
HENRY STARNES, Esq.
E. J. S. MAITLAND, Esq.
HENRY CHAPMAN, Esq.
J. H. MAITLAND, Resident Secretary.
THE BANK OF MONTREAL, Bankers.

All losses are paid in Canada without reference to the Home Board, immediately on proof, without deduction of interest or discount. This Company has now been doing business in Canada for over 10 years.
Insurances on every description of property and goods effected in the above first-class Company, at the lowest possible rates consistent with security.
Applications to be made to
JAMES HEAP,
Agent for Lindsay and Co. Victoria.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY
OF TORONTO, C.W.
Capital - - - - $400,000.
Incorporated 1851.

President: ISAAC C. GILMOR, Esq. Vice-President: M. ROSSIN, Esq.
DIRECTORS:
JOSHUA G. BEARD, ISAAC C. GILMOR, JOHN McMURRICH, ROBERT STANTON, GEORGE MICHIE, MARCUS ROSSIN, THOS. HAWORTH, ROBERT GILMOR, and W. HENDERSON, Esqs.
Secretary and Treasurer, Bernard Haldan,
Solicitor, - - - - - Angus Morrison,
Bankers, - - - - - Bank Upper Canada.
Benjamin Switzer, Inspector.

HEAD OFFICE—CHURCH ST., TORONTO,
With Agencies all over the Province.

☞ The Business of this Company confined exclusively to the Fire Department.

Assurances effected against loss or damage by Fire, on all descriptions of Buildings and their contents, on favorable terms, and at rates of premium as low as that of any other responsible Company.

☞ Terms of Application, and all necessary information, to be had on applying to
DAVIDSON & GORDON,
Agents at Beaverton.
Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 25-tf

FIRE KING SAFES ALL SAFE.

THREE of the Fire King Safes manufactured by the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N. York, were in the late fire at Lindsay, and by the following certificates it will be seen that they have proved to be Fire-proof:—
Lindsay, Sept. 27, 1861.
This is to certify that I have had one of the Fire King Safes, manufactured by the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N.Y., which Safe was in the great fire here July 5th, 1861, full of Books, Notes, &c., which came out perfect, after being in the fire for six hours.
(Signed.) Wm. KEWIN.

This is to certify that I had one of the Safes of the Manufactory of Duryee & Forsyth, which stood a very strong fire in a wooden building at the late conflagration here—contents, Books and Papers, were found afterwards in a good state of preservation.
R. LANG,
Mayor of Lindsay.
Lindsay, Sept. 28, 1861.

The above Certificates will show that Messrs. J. & J. Taylor, of Toronto, have made erroneous statements regarding the Duryee & Forsyth Safes. They say in their Advertisement that a Safe of Duryee & Forsyth's Manufactory proved worthless in the late fire at Lindsay, in the Store of John Healy. The Safe referred to is not of the manufactory of Duryee & Forsyth, and Messrs. J. & J. Taylor have not had the privilege of using Mr. Healy's name.
The community will see that our Safes are as reliable as J. & J. Taylor's, if not more so.
F. McK. MACDONALD,
Sole Canadian Agent
for the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co.,
Rochester, N.Y.
Toronto, Sept. 30, 1861. 119-tf

New Goods! New Goods!

THE Subscriber having removed to the commodious premises lately occupied by Mr. Arch. Campbell, would inform his Customers and the Public, that he has received, and is from time to time receiving, a general Stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c., an inspection of which he solicits from intending purchasers.

☞ Remember—*One door West of old Stand.*
ANDREW MACNAB.
Beaverton, Sept. 5, 1861. 24-tf

The Canadian Post
BOOK & STATIONERY
ESTABLISHMENT,
OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE,
LINDSAY, C.W.

AT the urgent request of many of their Friends throughout the County, and to supply a want which has been long felt, the Proprietors of the "Canadian Post" have purchased a
COMPLETE STOCK
OF
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
Comprising SCHOOL BOOKS of all kinds, BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, SABBATH-SCHOOL BOOKS, REWARD CARDS, WATT'S HYMNS, TOY BOOKS, &c. &c.
In STATIONERY they have a large Stock of French, English and American Writing Papers, of various sizes and qualities, to which they invite the attention of *Merchants, Lawyers, Town-Clerks, Municipal and County Officers,* as well as the general public.

SCHOOLS!
supplied with the National Series of Reading-Books, Arithmetics, Lovell's General Geography, Copy-Books, Slates, Slate-Pencils, Pens, &c. &c., all of which will be disposed off at unusually low rates for *Cash.*

MISCELLANEOUS.
Account Paper, Blotting Paper, Cord, India-Rubber Bands, Blacklead Pencils, Account Books, Ink-stands, Pen-holders, Envelopes (Cream-laid and Buff), Inks (Black, Blue, and Red), Playing-Cards, Pocket-books, Portmonnaies, Ledgers, Metallic Memorandum Books, Notorial Seals, White Rubber, Hemp Twine, &c. &c.

WRAPPING PAPERS.
Merchants in Town or County would do well to call and examine their Wrapping Paper before ordering elsewhere, as they feel confident their prices will compare favorably with those of the Merchants of Montreal or Toronto.

BOOKS ORDERED!
Any Book not in stock and required by any customer will be ordered immediately, and forwarded to any address.

☞ *Everything has been marked at the lowest figure; Terms* Cash, *and no abatement.*

CANADIAN POST
Book and Stationery Establishment,
Opposite the Post Office.
Lindsay, Dec. 17, 1861.

TORONTO WHOLESALE STATIONERS AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS!
BUNTIN, BROTHER & CO.
3 & 4 *Commercial Buildings, Yonge Street,*
TORONTO,

BEG to intimate to their numerous customers and the trade generally, that their stock will always be found replete with every description of goods in the Stationery department.
Blank Books of every description; Writing, Printing and Wrapping Papers.
These goods being all our own manufacture, we sell at much lower prices than those imported from Britain.
☞ TERMS LIBERAL ☜
Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 15-tf

ENCOURAGE
CANADIAN MANUFACTURE!!!
IMPORTANT TO INTENDING HOUSEKEEPERS.

THE Subscriber begs to announce to the readers of the *Canadian Post* and the general public, that he has constantly on hand for their inspection an immense Stock of the most fashionable styles of CABINET WARE ever offered in Port Hope. Parlor Furniture—Rosewood, Mahogany, and Black Walnut in sets or separate pieces; Centre Tables, Etegeres and other fancy articles, appropriate for the Parlor; Bedroom suites of all descriptions; Library furniture in Oak, Walnut and Mahogany; a very large and complete assortment of Dining-room and Kitchen furniture; also, Hair, Moss, Corn-husk, Seaweed, Cotton and Straw Mattresses; Hair and Feather Pillows, etc. Furniture of every style made to order. Inducements offered to Cash Purchasers!
Undertaking.—A large number of Coffins in Stock. Orders promptly filled. A call from intending purchasers solicited before buying elsewhere.
JOHN WALKER, Ontario St., Port Hope.
Port Hope, January, 1862. 134-1y

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON
STAGE LINE.

UNTIL further notice, a Stage will leave Fournier's Hotel, Lindsay, every lawful morning at 7 o'clock, reaching Manilla in time to connect with the Stage for Oshawa and Whitby, and arriving in Beaverton at 1 o'clock. Returning, leaves Workman's Hotel, Beaverton, at 2 o'clock, and Manilla after the arrival of the Stage from Prince Albert, and reaches Lindsay about 8 o'clock.
Fares reasonable. The Proprietor will not be responsible for parcels or baggage, unless booked and paid for.
HUGH WORKMAN, Proprietor.
Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 120-tf

ROYAL MAIL STAGE

LEAVES Whitby daily, connecting with the Northern Stages for Manilla, Beaverton, and Lindsay. This is the shortest and cheapest route from Toronto to either of the above places. This stage leaves Scripture's Hotel every morning (Sundays excepted) on the arrival of the trains from east and west, and arrives in Prince Albert in time for the stages going north. Returning, leaves Prince Albert on the arrival of the Northern Stage, and arrives in Whitby in time for the trains going east and west.
Good accommodation, and careful, obliging drivers.
W. RAY, Proprietor.
Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

P. H. L. & B. RAILWAY.

ON and after the 11th Nov. and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:
Mail Train will leave Lindsay at 8.00 a.m., arrive at Port Hope at 11.35 a.m.
Mail Train will leave Port Hope at 2.00 p.m., arrive at Lindsay at 5.40 p.m.
The above Trains run in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway.
T. A. WILLIAMS, *Superintendent.* THOMAS RIDOUT, *Manager.*
Port Hope, Feb. 22, 1861. 114-tf

NORTHERN RAILWAY.

ON and after MONDAY, SEPT. 2nd 1861, Trains will run as follows:—

TORONTO.

Leave.		Arrive.	
Mail	7 10 a.m.	Express	10 30 a.m.
Express	4 10 p.m.	Mail	8 05 p.m.

COLLINGWOOD.

Leave.		Arrive.	
Express	5 30 a.m.	Mail	1 00 p.m.
Mail	3 00 p.m.	Express	9 40 p.m.

Mail Train leaving Toronto at 7.15 a.m. connects with new Steamer "Emily May," on Lake Simcoe daily, which makes the trip around the lake to Orillia and return in time to connect with Mail South same evening to Toronto.
Mail Train also connects daily with Steamer "Clifton" at Collingwood, for Thornbury, Meaford, Cape Rich, and Owen Sound.
J. LEWIS GRANT,
Superintendent.
Northern Railway Office, Toronto,
August 31, 1861. 114-tf

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Scottish American Journal;
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER,
DEVOTED TO THE
INTERESTS OF SCOTSMEN IN AMERICA,
AND TO THE DISSEMINATION OF
SCOTTISH LITERATURE AND NEWS.
FIFTH YEAR.

ON January 2nd, 1862, was commenced a new volume (V) of the Scottish American Journal; and in future the numbers issued between the first and last days of each year will constitute a complete volume, of convenient size for binding; and each number will contain a most entertaining and instructive repertory of reading matter, calculated to interest all readers of British origin. The Scottish American Journal, though decidedly international in its constant efforts to promote peace and prosperity between the people of Great Britain and America, is yet emphatically Scottish in its copious records of all events occurring in Scotland that can be regarded of the least interest to natives of that country residing in America; and to this "news from home" is added, weekly, a summary of general intelligence from England, Ireland, and other parts of the world.
A distinguishing feature of the Scottish American Journal is its regular republication—*verbatim et literatim*—of the "leading articles" of the prominent British newspapers and other periodicals upon the most important topics of the day. This feature is a unique one, and has been found very acceptable to the people of British North America, as it supplies a long-needed desideratum in the Provinces. In reference to the "editorials" of the Scottish American Journal, it is a significant fact that the British press frequently acknowledges their intrinsic truth and force by copiously extracting from our columns and declaring that the Scottish American Journal is the most able and interesting paper published in America. A concise weekly summary is also given of the principal items of American news, and a similar narrative of events transpiring in the various British Provinces, the latter feature supplying a deficiency which was felt in several of the Provinces of intelligence as to what was transpiring in other parts of the British possessions.
In the forthcoming volume of the Scottish American Journal increased space will be devoted to the literary department in the publication of serial tales and sketches, vividly illustrating the customs, habits, sentiments and general characteristics of the people of Scotland; each tale emanating from the pen of an author of celebrity. As heretofore, particular care will be exercised in the choice of original poetry, composed by writers of acknowledged genius and purity of thought, resident here or abroad. The first number of the new volume contained the commencement of a deeply interesting tale, entitled
"THE LIEUTENANT AND HIS SON."
This tale will prove to be one of the most interesting ever published, and will be appreciated by all classes of readers.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
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CLUB RATES.
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Twenty-five copies 40 00
Specimen Copies sent gratis.
Subscribers in the Provinces may remit their subscriptions in Provincial money. Odd change in Provincial Post Office stamps.
Copies forwarded to Europe per mail, United States postage paid, for Three Dollars, or 13s. sterling, per annum.
Subscriptions for the current year are now being received, and should be forwarded without delay to
A. M. STEWART,
No. 37 Park-row, New York.

"VANITY FAIR."
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

WE offer as a PREMIUM to every Three Dollar subscriber to *Vanity Fair* a copy of the ARTEMUS WARD LETTERS, to be shortly published, in book form, by Rudd & Carleton, of this city. Price, $1.00. We will send any other One Dollar publication which may be preferred. We do not prepay the paper to Premium Subscribers, but the BOOK will be sent POSTAGE FREE.

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"	"	" paid	3.00
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OF THE
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☞ Superior Workmen employed, and choice material used. All work warranted.
A call is solicited.
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THE Undersigned beg to inform the inhabitants of Lindsay and surrounding country, that they have taken the Shop nearly opposite Mowrey's Foundry, lately occupied by Mr. George Workman, as a Carriage Factory, where they intend carrying on the business in all its branches.
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As none but the most experienced workmen will be employed, all work warranted. The best material used.
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Thorah, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

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The best brand of liquors and an attentive hostler are always on hand.
DONALD McKINNON.
Argyle, Jan. 14, 1862. 133-tf

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FARMERS' INN, MAIN STREET, MANILLA, C.W.
Every attention paid to Travellers. Good Stabling and a careful Ostler.
W. H. THOMPSON, *Proprietor.* 119-tf

Manilla House, Manilla.
THE undersigned begs leave to inform his Friends and the Travelling Public that he has taken the above well-known Hotel, and trusts, by strict attention to business, and by endeavouring to do all in his power for the comfort and convenience of guests, to merit a share of public patronage.
GOOD LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
Comfortable accommodation for man and horse.
☞ Bob Pitman always in attendance to take charge of Teams.
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Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1-tf

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Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1-tf

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Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1-tf

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Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1-tf

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READY-MADE CLOTHING.
A large assortment of Mens' and Boys' Coats, Vests, and Pants, being made on the premises.
A fresh stock of Teas, Sugars, and Tobacco, &c., just received.
Call before purchasing elsewhere, as great bargains will be given for Cash.
Perry's Brick Buildings, Whitby.
Whitby, Sept. 5, 1861. 5-tf

Poetry.

PRINCE ALBERT.

[Mr. Tennyson has prepared a new edition of his "Idyls of the King," chiefly, it would seem, with a view to publish the following dedication, written in the author's capacity as poet laureate, to the memory of the late Prince Consort:]

DEDICATION.

These to his memory—since he held them dear,
Perchance as finding there unconsciously
Some image of himself—I dedicate,
I dedicate, I consecrate with tears—
These Idyls.
And, indeed, he seems to me
Scarce other than my own ideal knight,
"Who reverenced his conscience as his king;
Whose glory was redressing human wrong;
Who spake no slander, no, nor listened to it;
Who loved one only, and who clave to her"—
Her—over all her realms to their last isle,
Commingled with the gloom of imminent war,
The shadow of his loss moved like eclipse,
Darkening the world. We have lost him; he is gone;
We know him now: all narrow jealousies
Are silent; and we see him as he moved,
How modest, kindly, all accomplished, wise,
With what sublime repression of himself,
And in what limits, and how tenderly;
Not swaying to this faction or to that;
Not making his high place the lawless perch
Of wing'd ambitions; nor a vantage-ground
For pleasure; but thro' all this tract of years
Wearing the white flowers of a blameless life,
Before a thousand peering littlenesses,
In that fierce light which beats upon a throne,
And blackens every blot: for where is he
Who dares foreshadow for an only son
A lovelier life, a more unstained than his?
Or how should England, dreaming of *his* sons,
Hope more for these than some inheritance
Of such a life, a heart, a mind as thine,
Thou noble Father of her Kings to be,
Laborious for her people and her poor—
Voice in the rich dawn of an ampler day—
Far-sighted summoner of war and waste
To fruitful strifes and rivalries of peace—
Sweet nature gilded by the gracious gleam
Of letters, dear to Science, dear to Art,
Dear to thy land and ours—a Prince indeed,
Beyond all titles, and a household name,
Hereafter, through all times, Albert the Good.

Break not, oh, woman's heart, but still endure,
Break not, for thou art royal, but endure,
Remembering all the beauty of that star
Which shone so close beside ye, that ye made
One light together, but has past and left
The crown a lonely splendor.
May all love—
His love, unseen but felt—o'ershadow thee;
The love of all thy sons encompass thee,
The love of all thy daughters cherish thee,
The love of all thy people comfort thee,
Till God's love set thee at his side again.

Literature.

THE SISTERS.
A TALE.

BY S. D. J——.

(*Written for the "Canadian Post."*)

[CONTINUED.]

CHAP. VIII.—THE NEW SISTER.

And then she glanced timidly at Emily and wondered if her brother were happy with his wife; she did so earnestly pray for his happiness. But Emily at that time was looking meaningly at her husband.

"Oh, I entirely forgot, in the joy of seeing you, to offer you any refreshment, and you must stand in need of it!" said Alice, hastily, interpreting Emily's glance.

She then proceeded to set before them such dainties as her sylvan home afforded; sweetmeats and pies made with her own delicate hands; muffins, so light, that Conrad pronounced them not the least bit substantial; and bread as white as the driven snow. Then the butter was so yellow, the cream so rich, and the "cup that cheers but not inebriates" was so strong, that even Emily could not find fault.

"I can tell you, Conrad, this is better than New York," said Wilmington.

Conrad glanced kindly at Alice, as he said, "I told you that the backwoods were not so bad after all."

"It is very good," said Emily, "but one does not live to eat alone, and I could not live to be buried alive here. If you think of settling in the woods you will live without me."

"I am not going to live in the woods, Emily; the town of P—— is not woods."

"I saw nothing attractive about P——; a miserable little town, not as large as one street in New York. I would not live there."

The quick tears welled up into Alice's eyes, "I thought you were going to set up business at P——, Conrad," she said.

"Emily does not like the place," he said, with a sigh, "and I suppose we must go back again to New York."

Alice laid the cup down which she was raising to her lips, and looking at Conrad, while the big tear-drops trembled on her long lashes, said—

"And is it possible that you are going to leave us again?"

"I fear so."

Alice's joy was fled, and she tried to check the tears and stifle the sobs that were bursting from her heart, till the meal was concluded; then retiring to her own apartment, she flung herself on a couch and wept bitterly.

"Alice! Alice!" said Conrad, as he opened the door of her room, "you must not fret in this way." He approached her, and putting his arm around her neck, said, soothingly, "Perhaps next year we may come back, and you will come now to New York with us, when we go back, will you not?"

"I could not go; I would not leave Eglantine alone!"

"Well, come out anyway and talk to Frederick; we will stay with you for a while, perhaps a month."

Alice, yielding to his entreaties, went back to the parlor; she hoped that during that month she would, perhaps, be able to persuade Conrad to remain.

A few days served to convince Alice and Eglantine that their brother was not so happy as they would wish him to be. Emily loved him undoubtedly, but she was so exacting and imperious, and, unhappily for herself, as well as those around her, her temper was not the sweetest—the least word offended her; and although the house was turned upside down to accommodate her, she was not always pleased.

Frederick Wilmington contrived to make himself very agreeable. He was delighted with everything, and by his easy, off-hand manner all restraint vanished, and he was treated in the domestic circle like one of the family. He walked over the farm with Mr. Aubrey almost every morning, and admired and praised everything. He hunted and fished with Conrad when Emily would allow him out of her sight. He rode with Alice and Eglantine, and played the flute for them. He talked to Mrs. Aubrey of the beauty of her babe, and finally made himself a great favorite. And he was worthy of their esteem. Young, gifted, noble, handsome and intelligent. His form was tall and slight; his countenance decidedly aristocratic; his conversation enlightened and refined; and his manners very pleasing. His father had been a highly respectable merchant in New York, but becoming a bankrupt, grief broke his heart and he died, leaving Frederick, his only child, entirely dependent on his own exertions. Through the influence of wealthy relatives he easily obtained a respectable situation at a high salary, and supported his widowed mother very comfortably.

It was the secret hope of Conrad's heart that Alice and Wilmington should be united; but this he did not mention even to Emily. Alice was in her eighteenth year, and although she had passed through many hardships since their emigration, she was refined, intelligent and lady-like. Her luxuriant tresses were even more beautiful than in the days of her childhood; the days when Henry Montague's dark, melancholy eyes rested so often upon them, unheeded by her. And although upon her young brow there were lines of thought and sorrow; and although, at times, a deep sadness stole over her features, still the innocent smile, the bright light in those dark eyes and the clear bloom upon that cheek, showed that the spirit was not dimmed; the innocent gaiety of that young heart was not quenched. Never yet had she learned to love; but now, when a being so fascinating, so different to the grosser spirits by whom she was surrounded, so unexceptionable in every way, enlivened her dreary solitude, was it any wonder that she unconsciously loved him. Was it any wonder that the air seemed to grow brighter in his presence? Was it strange that she listened with her "rapt soul in her eyes" to the divine strains he knew so well how to "draw forth from his flute?"

Night after night the group assembled in the neat sitting-room, and never retired until a late hour. Ah! these were something like the old times—something like the happy evenings spent in their native land. Wilmington might represent Henry Montague, for he, too, loved the flute; and the little Ida might represent the bright babe who was now among the shining ones in heaven. So Alice thought. But then a pang shot through her heart—these times would not last long. Soon everything would return to the monotonous routine of a country house; now it would be doubly monotonous; now doubly more difficult to endure. Yet the happiness which she enjoyed now was not without its alloy. We believe that no one can enjoy unalloyed happiness upon earth, unless it be for the brief space of a moment. Emily was one who had the faculty for throwing out an unpleasant allusion now and then, although in the most affectionate manner possible; and she never let an opportunity slip of mortifying or wounding the feelings of Alice and Eglantine. She had the faculty, in a superlative degree, for making people feel their own littleness and her vast superiority. While Wilmington played on the flute Emily sang, and then, for the first time but not the last, did Alice regret the gift denied her; she had not been taught to sing; she had no accomplishments; and she felt keenly how far she sunk into the shade beside her more fortunate sister-in-law. Emily sang, and talked, and danced, and uttered witticisms, and was never satisfied unless she were the most prominent person in a group. The sisters felt and acknowledged her superiority and soon discovered that in the eyes of her husband Emily had not her equal on earth; and that the warmth of his affection for them was considerably lessened.

The disposition of those two sisters was very dissimilar. While Alice was reserved to strangers, those acquainted with her could read almost every thought of her heart, in her speaking eyes and on her open brow. To those she appeared impulsive, warm-hearted, and affectionate, and totally devoid of policy or affectation. But Eglantine's manner to strangers was very prepossessing, and much more unrestrained than her sister's, while in her home she was reserved and seldom showed her feelings. She was not so easily captivated by appearances, nor so easily led away by first impressions as Alice was. And perhaps, because she veiled her own feelings so well, she did not think the world so sincere or so truthful; hence, she was more generally correct in the estimate which she made. Yet there was a deep tenderness in her nature; an angelic sweetness about her calm, even temper.

(*To be Continued.*)

Miscellaneous.

The blasters in Galena, Ill., in sinking a shaft for mineral, came upon a frog after blasting thirty feet. He was torpid at first, but soon recovered sufficiently to hop away.

It is a singular coincidence that the last three mails from Australia have brought us the news of the destruction of three celebrated Liverpool clippers—viz., the Sovereign of the Seas, the Prince of the Seas, and the Empress of the Seas.

A friend who has thoroughly tried the experiment, says the *Christian Advocate*, hands the following direction for preventing lamp chimneys from breaking from the heat of the flame:—Put the glass chimney in lukewarm water, heat to the boiling point, and then boil one hour.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.—Congress having declined to make an appropriation to facilitate the arrangements of the Executive Committee for the World's Fair, including the chartering of a vessel to convey to London American products, as recommended by the President, exhibitors are, therefore, thrown entirely on their own resources.

One of the Memphis papers gives solemn warning that the people of that city, before they will surrender it to the Federal troops, "will demolish it, and sow its site with salt." It is amusing to hear fellows talk in that way, who can't get salt enough to cure their pork, or even to season their mush and boiled eggs. —*Louisville Journal.*

PROTEST OF ROMISH PRIESTS AGAINST THE TEMPORAL POWER.—The *Daily News'* Malta correspondent, writing on the 8th inst., says, —"There is to-day handed about Malta a very long and well written protest to the Pope, printed at Naples, and signed by about 6000 of the Roman Catholic priests. Several chapters have fixed their official seal to it. It urges the Pope to abandon his temporal power, restore the Church to its primitive state, and to remember that a great majority of his clergy are from the people."

REMARKABLE CASE OF RESURRECTION.—A very remarkable case occurred in the township of Chesterfield, Michigan, recently. The wife of Lewis Thorp, who had been seriously ill for some time, apparently died, and preparation was made for her funeral. Our informant (Dr. Kittridge,) says that there were no evidences of life remaining, but on the contrary all the usual appearances that occur after death seemed to be manifest, when, to the astonishment of all, after lying in this condition nearly two days, she began to show evidences of returning life, and ultimately grew better, and is now doing well.—*Simcoe Reformer.*

OUR OFFICERS NOT TO RETURN FUGITIVES. —The House has passed a bill reported by the Military Committee, making a new article of war for the government of the officers of the army and navy. It prohibits, under the penalty of dismissal from the service, all officers from employing any of the forces under their command to return fugitive slaves who may come within their lines. The bill was warmly opposed by some Border State members and by some Northern sympathisers with slavery, but finally passed by a vote of 83 to 42. There is little doubt that the Senate will concur.—*N. Y. Paper.*

DUMOLLARD, THE FRENCH MURDERER.—A communication from Bourg, dated Tuesday, says,—Dumollard admits that he accosted upwards of 100 women at Lyons, but that, fortunately for them, all did not consent to follow him. "Else," he added, "my associates would have caused them to undergo the same fate." He has signified his determination to appeal to the Court of Cassation. Three other skeletons have been found in the wood of Tramoye, the district where Dumollard was accustomed to get rid of his victims. It is thought that the death of these persons, all females, must have occurred about four or five years back. By the side of one was the skeleton of a child of about six years old.

Yesterday, a young man named Martin in the employ of Wm. McCulloch, tinsmith, was engaged in repairing a house in McGill street, occupied by Mr. Hunter, as a boot and shoe store, when he fell off the roof into the street. In his descent, he fell upon a man named Livingstone, and having in his hand at the time a hammer, it is supposed, the man was struck upon the brow, and a serious wound was inflicted. Martin was picked up insensible, and by the advice of Dr. Reddy was removed to his residence in Dorchester street; he is not supposed to be dangerously injured. Livingstone was assisted home by two bystanders.—*Montreal Witness.*

THE "SOCIAL EVIL" IN NEW YORK.—The New York *Times* says:—It is stated that in New York there are at present more than six thousand public prostitutes, the majority of whom are from fifteen to twenty-five years of age. Three-eighths of the number are natives of this country; many of them born abroad, came here poor, but virtuous, and hoped to improve their condition and gain a respectable place in society by emigrating to a free country. The average duration of life among these degraded victims of licentiousness is only four years. But, though their numbers are thus thinned by the ravages of disease and death, the fallen sisterhood is continually augmenting. Destitution, intemperance, seduction, and other causes, recruit their ranks. A capital of nearly four millions of dollars is invested in this horrid traffic of infamy; and an annual expenditure of more than seven millions of dollars shows the vast proportions which the social evil has assumed in this city.

RUMORED DEATH OF FLOYD.—It is stated by reliable gentlemen from Fort Donelson and Cairo that it is the general opinion among the rebel prisoners that Gen. John B. Floyd was killed the night he so ingloriously fled from Fort Donelson. The report says that there was great excitement at the time the troops under Floyd and Pillow were attempting to embark in the steamers, and a terrible scramble as to who should get aboard and escape, as transportation was insufficient. Floyd stood in person at the gangway of one of the boats, and, with a drawn sword, beat off the troops, permitting his favorites to get aboard. A lieutenant approaching Floyd, made an effort to get aboard, when he was ordered off by the general. The lieutenant continued to advance, when Floyd struck him on the shoulder, inflicting a severe wound. The Lieutenant promptly drew his pistol and fired upon Floyd, and, the report says, killed him.—*Louisville Journal.*

A DISHONEST SALESMAN.

HE ROBS HIS EMPLOYER TO THE AMOUNT OF $3,300.

The largest robbery of an employer by his salesman ever perpetrated in Toronto has just come to light in the most extraordinary manner. It appears that Mr. Bacon, dry goods merchant, Yonge Street, near Adelaide Street, engaged a young Englishman named David Jackson as salesman, about sixteen months ago. He was very attentive to his duties, took much interest in the business, and soon gained the respect of his employer, who placed the most implicit confidence in his honesty. At the close of last year Mr. Bacon gave him a handsome addition to his salary, in order to induce him to continue in his employment. Within the past two months he observed that Jackson had become very careless, and would frequently throw valuable pieces of ribbon and gloves about, but Mr. Bacon did not take notice of his conduct, as he found him very useful, and wished to retain him in his employment. The key to this strange conduct on the part of the young man has, however, been discovered, and that in a very extraordinary manner. It appears that about three days ago a little girl about eight years of age, daughter of Mr. Bacon, and another girl of the same age, were playing about the store, when Mr. Bacon's daughter observed Jackson abstract a "blue bill," as she called it, from the till, pass to the other end of the store, and put it in his pocket. There were only the three in the store at the time. The two girls talked about what they had seen, and the little girl told her mother, Mrs. Bacon, of the circumstance. Of course it soon reached Mr. Bacon's ears, but he could not believe it. He, however, after giving the subject due consideration, procured eleven $1 bills on various banks, which he privately marked. He then handed them over to a man, a stranger, and told him to call at the store, purchase a quantity of goods, and tender the marked bills in payment. This was done early in the morning, shortly after the store was opened, and when no one was present except Jackson. Mr. Bacon came down stairs about half an hour afterwards, and on examining the till found only a $2 bill in it. He quietly sent off for a constable, stationed him in the back kitchen, called Jackson into a back room, and charged him with abstracting money from the till. This he strenuously denied at first, but on Mr. Bacon opening the door of the kitchen and showing him the constable, his courage forsook him. Mr. Bacon pulled a list of the marked bills out of his pocket, and Jackson produced the bills he had received, and which were the same as those given by Mr. Bacon to the man to purchase the goods. Jackson then acknowledged that he had taken $15 the previous day, and $17 the one preceding that. Mr. Bacon told him to own frankly the amount of all he had taken; when he replied, "A large pile." "How large a pile?" enquired the employer. "It would frighten you if I were to tell you," replied the young man. After some hesitation, however, he acknowledged that it amounted to between $3,000 and $4,000. Mr. Bacon's astonishment may be imagined on hearing such a revelation, and he immediately enquired what he done with the money. Learning that a large amount of it was in Jackson's trunk at the Black Horse Hotel a cab was procured, and Mr. Bacon and his dishonest salesman proceeded to the place. The trunk was opened, and at the bottom was found $2,200 all in silver. It was all in wallets made of old stockings, and each stocking contained $100. Two rolls of bills were discovered done up in parcels of $100; several dollars in gold, and $23 in coppers. The young man's trunk also contained dry goods of various kinds, consisting of silk vestings, ties, shirts, collars, cloths, amounting in value to about $150. He, also after some sharp questioning on the part of Mr. Bacon, informed that gentleman that he had $800 in the Bank of British North America, and produced the certificate of deposit. He at the same time acknowledged that he had loaned about $220 to various parties in the city. Mr. Bacon called on these parties with him and the money was handed over. They also went to the Bank and Jackson drew out the $800 with interest $23.50, the amount having been deposited since July last. This was all handed over to Mr. Bacon. The entire sum recovered including the value of the goods is over $3,300. A memorandum found in Jackson's pocket shows that he commenced pilfering the day he entered Mr. Bacon's store, and several scraps of paper give evidence that he lately calculated what his ill gotten gains amounted to. The young man has not been given into custody, as further revelations are expected. It is certainly the most extraordinary robbery ever perpetrated in Toronto.

TAKING HIM DOWN A PEG.

The other day a group of newly arrived British soldiers stood on the side-walk opposite the "Royal" at Hamilton, when a real son of Brother Jonathan standing near by and observing some of the soldiers having decorations on their breast—medals, clasps and ribbons—stepped up to them, and with that inquisitiveness which characterises his countrymen, struck up a conversation, and began to put a series of interrogations, the following being those which most amused us:—

Jonathan—"Just come out from England, eh?"

Soldier—(tipping his hat) "Yes, sir."

Jonathan—"I notice you have a good many decorations on your breast. Where did you win them?"

Soldier—"At Balaclava, Sebastopol, Inkerman, and in India and China, sir."

Jonathan—"No doubt you feel proud of them, don't you?"

Soldier—"Yes, sir."

Jonathan—"I expect you calculated to go right to fighting when you came to America, didn't you?"

Soldier—"Yes, sir."

Jonathan—"I reckon you thought you would get another medal for fighting those Yankees, didn't you?"

Soldier—"Oh! no, sir. We might get a clasp, or a ribbon, or some such thing, sir, for beating the Yankees, but we would not get a medal, sir, I am quite sure!"

At this stage of the conversation, Brother Jonathan turned on his heel and entered the "Royal," evidently quietly let down in his own estimation.—*Chatham Planet.*

ANECDOTES OF THE LATE PRINCE ALBERT.

It is said of Prince Albert that he had a very great aversion to expensive funerals, and that his own was conducted in that quiet unostentatious manner, which was so thoroughly in accordance with his ideas when living. In the domestic circle he was the most impartial of fathers. Finding the Prince of Wales at fault once among a party of lads with whom he had been at play, he took him among them and made him apologise for his rudeness, notwithstanding they were only the sons of sturdy yeomen. He delighted to assist the poor, and would design buildings for them upon the most economical plan, and lend his aid in their construction. He was in the habit of relating with a great deal of merriment, an adventure he had once with a boy who had charge of cows which the Prince desired to take a look at. The boy not knowing his Royal Highness, threatened to set the dog on him. The Prince explained that he was Prince Albert. "Oh!" said the bumpkin, placing his thumb to his nose and extending his digits, "W-a-l-k-e-r," —an intimation that he did not believe the story, and that his visitor must leave. In his household he threw off all official dignity. A disturbance at one time arose between himself and the Queen, at the end of which the Prince retired to his own room. Victoria, believing herself to be at fault, came to his door about an hour afterwards and knocked. "Who is there?" said the Prince. "It is the Queen," was the reply. "I do not open my door for the Queen," he answered. Victoria immediately said, in a subdued tone, "It is your wife," and the door was opened at once.

YOUR LOCAL PAPER.

Reader did you ever reflect on the subject of supporting liberally the press, and first of all your own local newspaper? If not, let us suggest to you your privilege and your duty in this respect. Each city, town and village should be represented by a live local newspaper, and it would be well for the *people* and the *place* so represented, to have a newspaper which would not only reflect credit on both, but a paper which would be an honor and a credit to the country and the nation. Strangers abroad judge us by our newspaper press, and hence the importance of making that instrument as perfect as possible. It is the duty of every citizen of each place to contribute something to strengthen the local press. He may do it by subscribing and *paying* for his paper, by advertising in it, or recommending it to others, or in all these ways. Were the country press as liberally patronized, and as well supported as it ought to be, the country would not be so flooded with worthless trash in the shape of "love and murder stories," as it now is, which poison and vitiate the minds of the young. There is usually more integrity, and circumspection manifested by editors of the country press than by those in the large cities, and a more healthy tone of mind and morals will be found to pervade them. They are more free from the reports of degrading vices and crimes, and are never opened with that feeling of suspicion and crime which attaches to the common "flash" literature of the day. —*Life Illustrated.*

BOOT AND SHOE CLEANING MACHINE.

The proverb that "wonders shall never cease," and that "this is the age of inventions," we saw confirmed on Wednesday, when we were shown the boot and shoe cleaning machine invented and patented by Mr. Trought, of Waterloo Street. The machine does its work rapidly and in a cleanly manner —so much so, indeed, that we have been assured that, worked by a single person, it can clean and polish forty pairs of boots or shoes in an hour. The machine is wrought upon the principle of the turning-lathe, and has three circular brushes, which is kept going with the foot. By placing the shoe upon one wheel, and making a few revolutions, the dirt is removed; by holding the shoe in the same manner upon the second, the blacking is laid; and upon the third a polish is obtained. There is little doubt that when the advantages of the machine are fully made known, the inventor will be rewarded for his ingenuity.—*Glasgow Morning Journal.*

LAMP CHIMNEYS.

The *Scientific American* says that the greatest expense and trouble connected with burning coal and petroleum oil arises from the frequent breaking of lamp chimneys. These are made of clear white glass, and are brittle to a proverb. They could be made of a stronger and cheaper glass, such as that used for making bottles. A patent has lately been taken out by Mr. Bailey, of Wolverhampton, England, for making such chimneys, and also lamp globes of bottle glass moderately colored to modify the intense glare of the flame. Oil merchants and refiners of coal oil should encourage such an improvement, as more coal oil would be used were it not for the trouble experienced with the common chimney furnished for oil lamps.

SERVANT-GALISM IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.— A letter from Victoria complains much of the want of domestic servants there. The writer says:—The other day, a lady, finding her servant sitting over the drawing-room fire reading a book, said, "Mary, your rooms are not done; go and get them ready as soon as you can." "They ain't done, ain't they?" was the reply, "then I guess if you want 'em done you must go and do 'em yourself, for I ain't agoing to rise till I have finished this book."

ARABIC ACCOUNT OF THE "TRENT" AFFAIR.—An Arabic paper published at Beyrout, entitled the *Garden of News*, gives the following account of the Trent affair, which is rather quaint:—"And there was an English ship bearing two men in authority of America the South, coming to 'Inghilterra;' and it ran against one of the ships of America the North, on the look-out on the coast; and the ship of the North demanded that the English ship should give up the two men in authority of the South, *nolens volens*; and the ship of the North sent forth its fires on the English ship, and took the men in authority, and plundered the ship; and at this news fell the funds in London."

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Spring Importations direct from Europe.

BROUGHALL & GIMSON

Beg to announce that they have now on the way from Great Britain several cases of Dry Goods, consisting in part of

DRESSES,
SILKS,
MANTLES,
SHAWLS,
CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,

of the latest style and fashion, which will be sold cheap for Cash, and Cash only, at

BROUGHALL & GIMSON'S,
LINDSAY.

Lindsay, March 20, 1862.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Some time ago we issued a notice stating that all subscriptions paid up by the First of Feb. should only be charged at the rate of $1.50 per annum. Numbers have availed themselves of the opportunity; others have wished for further delay, and so to meet the views of all parties, we will continue to receive payment at the above rate during the month of March, after which the full rate of $2.00 will be charged on all subscriptions not paid in advance. Enclose a dollar bill in a registered letter, post-paid, to show your willingness to meet our reasonable expectations.

Subscribers in town who have not already paid, are respectfully requested to render payment immediately.

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, C.W.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1862.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

According to present appearances and the doings in Tennessee and Arkansas, we may readily believe that the struggle in the Union is assuming a more tangible and decisive position than it has done since the actual outbreak of the rebellion. From almost all previous accounts we would be apt to imagine that concentration of force, energy, and all that was conducive to the success of a large army had left the ruling element of the Federal army and people. Now, however, success upon success is attending their movements, and the Confederate armies are ingloriously retiring or being driven back with precipitation from their old lines of defence. Neither side seems so frightened at the sight of blood as they were six months ago. And, indeed, there is danger, if the struggle continues much longer, that passion, animosity and revenge, together with the various evil feelings engendered in a time of war, may attain such an ascendancy over all parties engaged in the struggle, that *no quarter* will be their hue and cry through the length and breadth of the land. It is a remarkable fact that in all the late engagements, though the Federals were victorious, they also invariably had the greatest number of killed and wounded.

After spending seven months and millions of money in preparing to attack Manassas, the Federals have entered that place to find it evacuated some time ago by the Confederates, who left large quantities of stores, baggage, ambulances, and tents. They had removed all the guns, so that none of them fell into the hands of the advancing army. Another and more authentic account says that the Confederates, before leaving their stronghold, had set fire to such of their commissary stores as they could not conveniently carry off. They also destroyed the bridges along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, for some miles below Manassas. It is supposed that they have gone to Gordonsville Junction, so that they can fall back on Richmond at the shortest notice. In Arkansas, General Curtis has gained a complete victory over Ben McCulloch and a body of 25,000 men. The fighting continued three days and the loss was heavy on both sides. About 1,000 Confederates were taken prisoners. General McCulloch was mortally wounded on the second day of the engagement. It is to be seen how these successes will be followed up, so as to estimate the real value of the victories.

NEW MODE OF NAVAL WARFARE.

A new era has been introduced in naval warfare by the Merrimac which has made her appearance so suddenly and unexpectedly amongst the Federal ships at Hampton Roads. The complete success of the first attack and the total destruction of the Cumberland and Congress, show that no number of ordinarily constructed vessels of war could resist, with any prospect of success, the formidable ships of the construction of the Merrimac or Monitor. Accounts are conflicting as to the amount of damage done on either vessel. On board the Merrimac there were nine killed and twelve wounded. Captain Buchanan who commanded her was seriously wounded but not mortally. The loss on board the several Federal vessels is estimated as over 600 killed and wounded. The fears of the Northerners have been thoroughly awakened, and they congratulate themselves in not having had a visit from her at Washington and New York. The *Tribune*, in considering their fortunate escape, says:—

The possible results of the escape of the Merrimac from harbor for Norfolk to the open ocean it is impossible to contemplate without a shudder. In whatever direction her force was applied it must have proved overpowering. If she had turned her course southward against the blockading squadrons of the cost, the whole of them must have either fled or fallen victims to her terrific fire. But the most terrible result would perhaps have followed an attack by the Merrimac upon Washington. Proceeding up the Potomac, there would have been nothing to resist her, since the means by which New York could have been protected against her—sinking vessels at the entrance to the port—would there have been unavailing. The capital itself might have been bombarded, the bridges connecting Washington with the Virginian bank of the river destroyed, the communications of our army broken, the crossing of reinforcements and supplies interrupted, the Cabinet and Congress put to flight; and had a simultaneous advance of the Rebel forces taken place from Centreville, a victory might have followed that would have gone far to secure the recognition of the Confederacy at home, and raised shouts of exultation among our enemies abroad.

From this terrific alternative of disasters we have been saved by the interposing hand of Providence; saved at the last moment in which salvation was possible by any human agency.

The Weather.—For the last few days the weather has been all that could be desired. Brilliant sunshine and hard frosts at night, the roads continue good though the snow is gradually diminishing in quantity. This weather is most favorable to the flow of sap from the maple trees, and farmers will probably secure as much as possible this season, owing to the high price of sugar. Most of last years' produce is sold off by this time so that much more wheat need not be expected here this season. Now that the snow is loose on the side-walks, it is most desirable that parties should clear such portions as may be opposite their respective premises. The trouble is certainly small compared with the amount of comfort to be derived from a thorough clearance.

CO. COURT & QUARTER SESSIONS.

Peterboro', March 11, 1862.

R. M. BOUCHER, ESQ., JUDGE, PRESIDING.

The following cases from Victoria were disposed of:

SAMUEL C. HOUGH *vs.* SUTTON *et al.*

This action was brought to recover the amount of a promissory note made in the City of St. Louis, U.S., for the sum of $155. The defendants pleaded that they did not make the said note and payment.

Verdict for plaintiff for $155. Lacourse for plaintiff; Hudspeth for defendant.

BANK OF U. C. *vs.* JOHN CRONK, JUDAH CRONK, AND OTHERS.

This action was brought to recover the sum of $300. The other defendants allowed judgment to go by default. The defendants, Cronks, pleaded they were not liable to pay the said promissory notes.

Verdict for the defendants, John and Judah Cronk. M. Dunsford, assisted by C. A. Weller, of Peterboro', for plaintiffs; Lacourse for defendants.

BANK OF U.C. *vs.* A. B. M'DONALD AND OTHERS.

This action was the same as the last, and resulted in a verdict being found for the defendants, John and Judah Cronk. C. A. Weller for plaintiff; Lacourse for defendants.

R. N. WADDELL *vs.* W. HUDSON.

This action was brought by the plaintiff to recover the amount of three promissory notes made by defendant, amounting to £79 0 3, and which were destroyed by fire in July last. The defendant pleaded, first, that he did not make the notes, secondly, that he paid the notes, and, for a third plea, set-off. The defendant attempted to show that the set-off was not taken into account when the notes were given, and was now entitled to the amount of his set-off. The plaintiff admitted £10 set-off since the notes were given. The plaintiff labored under some difficulty in consequence of the loss of his notes and books.

Verdict for plaintiff £69 0 3. Lacourse for plaintiff; Hudspeth for defendant.

FOSTER *vs.* RUSSELL.

This action was brought to recover the amount of a promissory note. The defence set up was that the amount of the promissory note was garnished at the suit of a third party.

Verdict for defendant. Hudspeth for plaintiff; C. A. Weller for defendant.

Case from Victoria tried at the Whitby Court:

DUNCAN CAMPBELL *vs.* GEORGE CAMPBELL.

This action was brought to recover the sum of £30, being amount of a promissory note made by defendant. The defendant pleaded set-off.

Verdict of £8 was found in favor of defendant. Lacourse for defendant; Hurd for plaintiff.

LAMBTON ASSIZES.

SENTENCE OF DEATH PASSED UPON AN INDIAN.

The Court of Assize for this County, was opened at noon of yesterday. His Lordship Mr. Justice Burns presided, in the absence of His Lordship Mr. Justice McLean, who was unable to attend from indisposition.

The Sheriff's Calendar contained only two cases: that of the murder of the Indian near Bear Creek, and the murder of Mrs. Ward by her husband.

THE QUEEN *vs.* JOHN ASKING, ALIAS SHAH-WAH-NAH SEGAY.

The prisoner was arraigned for the murder of another Indian called Kahy-agewesh, otherwise Neheneegeship, in the Township of Enniskillen, on the 17th of January last. The prisoner belongs to the Potowattamie tribe, and came over to Walpole Island in 1840, along with his father and some others of that tribe, where they have chiefly resided since. He is a pagan, and can speak little English, and as several other Indians were present as witnesses, Mr. H. P. Chase, of this Town, was sworn in as Interpreter. The prisoner pleaded 'Not Guilty.' The circumstances as related by us at the time the murder was committed, were corroborated by the witnesses on the present trial. Want of time, as well as want of space, prevent us from going into the details of this horrible affair, as brought out on the trial. Suffice it to say, therefore, that the finding of the dead body of Nebeneegeshig, by Mr. Kimball, within a few yards of where the murderer was also found; the notification of the neighbors, and the mutilation which took place while those who first went to the spot were away for more help; the prisoner's acknowledgment that he had killed or shot deceased, because he was a bad Indian, &c., were duly brought out in evidence; also, that the murderer was evidently under the influence of liquor at the time the murder was committed. The defence set up on his behalf was, that he was of weak intellect; in fact, subject to fits of insanity, and not responsible for his own actions; and some of the Indians examined testified that this was actually the case. The Jury, however, took a different view of the matter, and rendered a verdict of 'guilty,' with a strong recommendation to mercy. He was sentenced to be executed on the 2nd day of June next. The sentence, when interpreted to him, did not seem to affect him sensibly; indeed his appearance would indicate that his mental organization was much below the average of his race, and to give considerable color to the plea of insanity set up on his behalf.

CANADA.

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Suicide.—We learn from the Carlton Place paper the particulars of a fearful suicide which occurred in that neighborhood last week. The unfortunate is Mr. John McDougall, Sr., of the 9th line Beckwith, who has been in an unhappy state of mind for some time past, and who cut his throat in a horrid manner. The instrument with which he inflicted the wound could not be found, but is supposed to be a razor. So determined was he to put an end to himself, that it is said he severed his throat from ear to ear. His wife going out to the barn soon after the occurrence, found him in the last gasp of death. He has been all his life a man of strong will and ungovernable passion.

Sudden Death in London.—An inquest was held by Dr. Moore, on Saturday forenoon, on the body of a woman named Mrs. Baning, who was found dead in her bed. From the evidence it appeared that the deceased had retired the previous evening in her usual health, and was not heard complaining during the night. When her husband woke up next morning, to his consternation he found his devoted wife a corpse. A post mortem examination was made by Dr. Flock, and, in accordance with the evidence given by him, the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased died of apoplexy. She was a young woman, aged about twenty-four years. Her husband keeps a fruit store on Richmond Street, near the corner of Dundas Street.—*Free Press.*

Bogus Money.—On Monday a $1 note of the Commercial Bank altered to a $5, was detected at one of our banks. It is apprehended that others may be in circulation, and the citizens should be on their guard against them. The alteration is very skillfully effected. The figure 1 on the upper corner of the bill is changed to a 5,, and the word "one" in other parts of the note altered to correspond. The original figure and letters, as well as the large characters on the back of the note, have been removed by the application of chemicals, and the forged substitutes are printed in such a manner as to deceive even a careful observer. The readiest way to detect the alteration is by the color of the bill. The genuine "fives" of the Commercial Bank bear a yellow, while the "ones" have a green tint.—*Toronto Leader, March 12.*

Railway Pilfering.—For several weeks past a system of railway pilfering has been carried on by the railway porters and others on the Grand Trunk, on the American side. Smith, the detective, was set to work and ferreted out the delinquents, some eighteen in number, one of whom, Thomas Jamieson, was selected as an example. The offence with which he was particularly charged having been committed on the United States Reserve, the case was heard in the United States Court, in which the punishment for such offence, disturbing goods in transit, is one years' imprisonment, or a fine of $1,000. The man acknowledged his guilt, but being a man of family the company exerted their leniency, and after paying costs the man was permitted to go, but will be discharged together with those implicated. Stealing on railways is becoming quite frequent, but the offenders run many chances of being detected.—*London Free Press.*

A Journey to Cariboo Stopped.—On Thursday a man named John McCallum, from the township of King, accompanied by his brother and three other men, arrived in the city on their way to Cariboo, British Columbia. As they were not to leave Toronto till yesterday by train, McCallum thought he would go round the city and see the "sights," and by way of enhancing the pleasure, he commenced imbibing a quantity of liquor. He was possessed of a large sum of money—$400, to pay his own and his brother's passage to the gold diggings. At one o'clock in the morning he was found wandering about Stanley-street in a state of intoxication. His coat and vest were cut, and his money gone. He was conveyed to the City Hall Police Station by Constable Darragh, and locked up for safe keeping. Yesterday a woman named Mary Dooley was taken into custody, charged with being implicated in the robbery. No money was found on her person, and it is doubtful if McCallum ever hears any more about it. His friends started on their journey yesterday afternoon by train, and will sail from New York in the first steamer for California.—*Globe.*

Sad End of a once Promising Career.—Died, in the Provincial Penitentiary, at Kingston, on the 26th February last, John Browly. Thus has died in a felon's cell one who might have gained an honorable position and have left an honorable name and reputation. He was talented and well educated. He came to Sherbrooke in 1855, being then about twenty-four years of age, to take charge of our academy, and was principal of it for a year. He had previously kept the academy at Melbourne, and there had bad companions. His brother, Robert Brownley, Thomas Ridell, and some other worthless individuals, banded themselves together with the deceased as burglars. They committed several nefarious acts which were more daring than profitable, and for which they were soon brought to justice. At the Court of Queen's Bench here in February, 1856, Robert Browly was tried and convicted for breaking into the store of Thomas Tait, Esq., of Melbourne, and stealing therefrom, and sentenced to fourteen years incarceration in the Penitentiary. John Brownly pleaded guilty to the same charge, and was condemned to seven years imprisonment. He has, we believe, behaved himself very well in the penitentiary, and was employed as apothecary or accountant. His term had nearly expired. He had anxiously awaited it, let us hope, with a determination by honesty and uprightness to obliterate his disgrace. The opportunity has not been given him. He has lived a fifth of his life in gaol. He has indeed found "The way of the transgressor is hard."—*Sherbrook Gazette.*

DR. RUSSELL ON CANADA.

(From the Times, Feb. 22.)

Montreal, Feb. 7, 1862.

The people of Canada are learning a useful piece of knowledge or two from what is passing so close to them. The annexation party is heard no more: in their room stands the people of Canada, loyal to the Crown and to the connection, prepared to defend their homes and altars against invasion. So far as I have gone, in no place in the Queen's dominions is there greater attachment to her person and authority. The Canadians see with sorrow the calamities which afflict their neighbors, notwithstanding all the ill advised menaces of the Northern press; but they feel naturally indignant at being spoken of as if they were a mere chattel, which could be taken away by the United States from Great Britain in order to spite her. With such turbulent and dangerous work close to them, they will, no doubt, eagerly assist the authorities in their efforts to secure their borders and their country by putting the militia on a proper footing. The patriotism of the Legislature can be relied on to do this. England will do the rest, and give her best blood if needs be, to aid this magnificent dependency of the same crown as that to which she is herself subject in maintaining her independence. At some future day I shall continue my notes of the hasty little tour I am making here in the depth of winter in relation to military and other matters; but I cannot refrain from reverting to the commencement of my letter, and congratulating the country on the orderly, efficient and well regulated regiments it has sent out here—a handful, to be sure, but refreshingly efficient. It is most agreeable to hear praise instead of grumbling, and to know that amid ordinary difficulties the troops have been landed and conveyed across the snows of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in the month of January without casualty or mishap worth mentioning, and that the arrangements were worthy of every commendation. It makes us feel proud of our army when we see the cheerfullness, soldierly look, cleanliness and deportment of the men, and learn that they have conducted themselves in the most exemplary manner, though exposed to great temptation by the hospitality of the New Brunswickers and the cheapness of intoxicating liquors. And what vicissitudes of service officers and men have seen. Here is a face yet burned by the sun of India encircled in a fur cap, and peering into the railway carriage to welcome some well known friend from China or Aldershott. There marches a sturdy guardsman, one of the few who remain of the men of Alma and Inkerman, with that small ladder of glory on his breast. Here is one of the old riflemen—alas! gracious Queen! they feel proud in the sadness of their name now—one of "the Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade," who heard that bright evening when our good ship was gliding through the waters of the Dardanelles, the rich chorus of those manly voices most of which are silenced for ever:—

> "Soldiers, merrily march away!
> Soldiers, glory lives in story,
> His laurels are green when his locks are gray,
> Then hey for the life of a soldier!"

Firm and clean and straight as of yore, under all his load of greatcoat, furs, and boots, struts the soldier of the 47th, mindful of De Lacy Evans, "little Inkerman," and of the greater, in which it was eclipsed. Will he be as trim and neat, I wonder, if they take away his white facings? Of the old "burs," the second brigade of the division, which with the light, divided the "general" fighting, the 41st and 47th, though, perhaps, no letter, always looked better than the 49th, because of their facings, and the influence of facings, indeed, goes much further than that in general society. The hotel in which I live—a very attentive host is doing his best to complete the resemblance by extensive dilapidations—is as like a barracks as can be. The "St. Lawrence Hall" is in military occupation. The obstacles in the way of "alterations" are bestridden with Guardsmen, Riflemen, and Engineers. on their way to breakfast and dinner as if they were getting through breaches. In the hall abundance of soldiers, anxious orderlies with quaint quartos full of orders, and military idlers, smoking as much as you like, but I am glad to say not chewing—nor as the New York paper calls the Republican Senators "tobacco expectorants." To appreciate this boon properly, pray be prepared to limit the suffrage immensly. In the passages more orderlies and soldier servants, who now and then do a little what is called flirting with the passing *demoiselles de service*, tubs outside the passage, doors of rooms open—*a la caserne*—military chest in perspective, and short pipes and *Hart* on the tables. Here is a staff which has been well tried in fire or war. The General himself, urbane, courteous, shrewd, firm, has no Mouravieff to fear—nor worse, no hunger to dread from any beleaguering foe on this side of the Atlantic. McKenzie has quarter-mastered it in the worst mud of Balaclava, the hottest days of Bengal, the coldest of China. Wetherall has fought and worked in the Crimea, in India, and has always worked as he can work, in many a less known but scarcely less laborious field. Mure comes fresh from the great success of China in all medical matters, and Power, with the reputation which he has gained in active work confirmed by his labors at the desk of the commissariat. Connolly and a host of old familiar faces, are guarantees that whatever is to be done, will be done well. It is no harm to say, notwithstanding that we hope it may be nothing. Of the regiments too much cannot be said; as far as I can judge they are well lodged, and well fed, and in a few days I shall be able to speak positively on that and other matters from actual observation. The weather is fine for the time of year, though the thermometer is down to 6 degrees in the morning.

On Tuesday the 11th inst., John Gartshore, Esq., of Dundas, met with a serious accident which may result in the loss of the sight of one of his eyes. Some of the officers of the regiment stationed in Hamilton were engaged shooting pigeons from a trap in a field opposite Bamberger's Hotel, between Dundas and Hamilton, and just as Mr. Gartshore was getting into his cutter, and while the hostler was watering his horse, a pigeon flew from the trap towards the road, when several of the officers turned and discharged their guns in the direction of the hotel, when Mr. Gartshore's eye was struck by a grain of shot, which penetrated the ball of the eye. The pain suffered by Mr. Gartshore was excruciating.

Melancholy and Fatal Accident.—We regret to learn that Henry Parkinson, son of Mr. Joseph Parkinson, farmer, Township Eramosa, was instantly killed on Wednesday last the 12th inst. The unfortunate young man was riding a large colt in the barn yard on the farm of his uncle, Mr. John Duffield, in Eramosa, in order to show some young ladies who were present, that he was not afraid to ride it without bridle or halter. The colt made a bolt under an open shed, deceased's head coming in contact with the top of the shed with great force, inflicting shocking bruises on his head, and dislocating his neck. His death was almost instantaneous, having never spoken after he fell. Deceased was about 25 years of age. He was an estimable young man, greatly beloved by his relatives and friends, who deeply lament his sudden and untimely death.—*Guelph Advertiser.*

ENGLAND.

The first contribution to the Great Exhibition comes from the negroes of Liberia. This is a fact worth noting. For a people of "inferior race" to be the first in any good work is a happy sign.

Her Majesty's ship Scourge has arrived with a cargo of sculptures from Gorsyna, in Candia, the results of the recent excavations at that place. These will be deposited in the British Museum.

Spirits of the Deep.—Some fishermen at Fleetwood, made a lucky hit at sea on Tuesday. Six fishing boats picked up thirty-nine puncheons of whiskey. They found them floating about twenty-three miles west of Blackpool, and it is supposed that the puncheons are part of the cargo of a wrecked vessel only now breaking up.

Freak of Fortune.—A fortune of $1,000,000 has come into the joint possession of a hitherto poor shoemaker and tailor at Brentwood, Essex. It was at first stated that the shoemaker had matters all to himself, but it now appears that another shares his good luck. The property consists principally of money in the funds, with large estates in the West Indies, and was accumulated by an English emigrant who won the hand of the daughter of a rich planter. Altogether the case is rich in romantic incidents.

The Marriage of the Princess Alice.—The treaty is published. There are nine articles. The following are the most important: The Princess's income is to be 4,000 florins, or about £3,500 per annum, and the interest of the marriage portion of the Princess Alice, which is £3,000. Her Majesty secures £6,000 per annum to her daughter on her marriage. The Grand Duke engages that should she become Grand Duchess, she is to receive the same allowance as the former Duchesses.

Coal-Pit Accidents.—"Misfortunes never come single." Following upon the catastrophe at Hartley, another accident of an appalling nature took place on Wednesday, at a colliery in the vicinity of Merthyr Tydvil, South Wales. Forty nine lives have been sacrificed, and at least one other person is missing. Upwards of 200 men are employed in the pit, but happily no more than 50 were at work at the time of the catastrophe, which appears to have been occasioned by an explosion, the cause of which is as yet unknown. At Blackheath, near Dudly, three men, and seventeen horses have been burnt to death in a coal pit. The cause of the disaster has not been ascertained.

The New Commander of the Great Eastern.—The directors of the Great Eastern Steamship Company have finally decided upon the appointment of Captain Walter Paton of Liverpool, as the future commander of the Great Eastern. Captain Paton is in the prime of life, and his appointment to the responsible post for which he has been judiciously selected, was warmly urged upon the Great Eastern directors by some of the principal ship-owners and steamship managers of Liverpool, who have for several years had ample opportunities of judging his qualifications. Captain Paton's salary will be £1,000 a year, with other contingent advantages. *Daily News.*—[Captain Paton is the son of Mr. Walter Paton, Master of the Trinity House, Leith.]

SCOTLAND.

On Monday, the John Street spinning and weaving mills—the most extensive in Glasgow—commenced working two-third time, instead of one-half.

Two thousand seven hundred and forty-five persons died in the eight principal towns of Scotland during the month of January, being 34 fewer than during January, 1861—a result no doubt chiefly to be ascribed to the greater mildness of the season.

During the month of January, in the eight principal towns of Scotland, there were registered 899 marriages, being the largest number that has been contracted in these towns since the Registration Act came into operation—a tolerably good indication that there is no real want in the country, and that trade is in a healthy state.

Three London swell-mobsmen have been apprehended in Glasgow on a charge of theft. They effected their design in a clever manner. One man entered a shop, and asked for change of £1, another followed, and called for half-a-glass of brandy, while a third took a seat near the counter. The one who entered first sent the woman out on a trivial message, and in the interval the desk was unlocked, and £13 abstracted. About £14 in gold and silver was found on their persons.

Clever Escape from Dunse Prison.—On Friday evening, a young man named Peter Simpson, a deserter from the Seventy-Ninth Regiment, escaped in a most amusing and remarkable manner from Dunse Jail. It appears that Governor Redpath, on entering the cell of the prisoner, had no sooner got within the door than Simpson immediately made his exit, and quickly closing the door upon his jailer, locked him quietly up in his place, and rapidly made his escape. Owing to the other apartments of the prison being somewhat distant, some time elapsed before the jailer could make his wife hear his cries, and when she did make her appearance, it was impossible to render assistance, as Simpson had taken the precaution, after locking up the jailer, to carry off the key with him, and some hours elapsed before Redpath could be got out. The police are now making strenuous efforts for the recapture of Simpson.

Flight and Capture of an Editor.—Mr. Samuel Robinson, editor and proprietor of the Fifeshire *Journal*, got involved, dishonestly, it is said, with the banks, left Cupar, and betook himself to London. He was captured, and while on his way home, in charge of the Chief Constable of Fifeshire, leaped from the train near Darlington. He was recaptured and taken back to Cupar, where, no doubt, his errors will be duly investigated. The debt which Mr. Robinson illegally incurred amounts, it is said, to about £3,000. He appears, from what we have read, to have been anything else than what is commonly termed "vicious"—didn't drink or play cards, or associate with low company, but he had that fatal facility for speculating, which has cost him, at least, his present peace of mind. Fifeshire is in great agitation, and the whole newspaper press in Scotland is excited. From the lengthy reports which have reached us, we make this brief summary of the affair. When the trial takes place, we shall inform our readers further.

The Cardross Case.—The case of M'Millan *vs.* the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, was called in the First Division on Friday forenoon. Mr. Fraser, one of the counsel for the pursuer, rose to ask as a personal favor that their lordships would postpone the discussion on the Cardross case till next week. His reason for making this request was, that he was at present engaged in leading proof in the case of Yelverton *vs.* Yelverton. Many of the witnesses had come from a great distance; and he therefore asked their lordships to postpone the discussion of the Cardross case till the ensuing week. The Court granted the request of Mr. Fraser. The case was resumed on Tuesday, for the discussion on the proposed issues of the pursuer. Mr. Patrick Fraser appeared for the pursuer, the Lord Advocate for the Free Church General Assembly, and the Solicitor-General for Dr. Beith, Dr. Candlish, and Dr. Bannerman, the three individual defenders. There was a long discussion, chiefly directed to the points whether it was competent to call on the Assembly of 1858 for damages and reduction, and if so, why call on the three defenders, one of whom happened to be Moderator, and the others were private members? The Court rose before counsel had concluded.

LATEST NEWS.

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THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Nashville, Tenn., March 15.

Parson Brownlow and son arrived here to-day. He says he was imprisoned in the common gaol at Knoxville, on Dec. 6th, on violation of an agreement with the rebel Government. He was confined in a small damp room, but being attacked with typhod fever, was removed to his own residence, where he was laid up for eight weeks, a strict guard being kept over him. Having partly recovered, he obtained a pass from the rebel Government, and left Knoxville two weeks ago. He was detained by order of Gen. Hardee at Shelbyville, Tenn., ten days. He reached the Federal lines this morning.

Parson Brownlow declines starting a paper here on account of ill-health. He proceeds to the North to publish the story of his martyrdom. He is not affected with consumption as reported.

Philadelphia, March 17.

The well known publisher of Dr. Kane's works has offered Parson Brownlow $10,000 for the copyright of his proposed book, giving an account of his sufferings.

Washington, March 15.

The proclamation of General McClellan to his army excites the enthusiasm of the army, and receives universal applause among the people for its hearty sympathy with the soldiers and its reliant spirit and patriotism.

A tremenduous rain storm has been raging all the afternoon and evening. General McClellan took advantage of the weather to run into Washington for a few hours. He is in high health and spirits, and evidently happier than he has been at any time since the war began.

Very important and perfectly conclusive information was brought to Washington this evening in regard to the late rebel strength at Manassas and Centreville. It is the sworn statement of four men who were actually employed by the Confederates on the railroads in the removal of their army. These men deserted from the enemy and joined us. They all assert that up to last Friday week the rebels had between 90,000 and 100,000 men at Manassas and near it, 25,000 men between Manassas and Acquia Creek, and 12,000 men at Winchester, Leesburgh, &c., all of whom, nearly 140,000, could have been concentrated at Manassas at a day's notice. They declare, moreover, being railroad men, that the rebels were able to concentrate at brief notice 500 cars on the road leading to and from Manassas; that they never talked of evacuating Manassas until the fall of Donelson, when they freely said they would have to retreat whenever McClellan advanced.

They declare that for sixty days past, the roads have been horrible, so much so, that they had to convey provisions to Acquia Creek from Manassas on pack mules, and finally the men were moved nearer to Manassas.

The recent change, dividing the army of the Potomac into five corps, brings General Rufus King, of Wis., in charge of the division formerly commanded by General McDowell. Gen. McDowell takes the first corps d'armes.

St. Louis, March 12.

Advices from Albuquerque, New Mexico, of February 23rd, state that on the 18th, the Texans advanced a column of infantry 1,000 strong, in line of battle, in front of Fort Craig, and also moved a column of 800 cavalry to the west of our defences. They advanced to within a mile and a half of the works, and then retired.

Col. Carby concealed the greater part of his forces in the rear of the fort, till the enemy's infantry and cavalry became separated, when Col. Carby ordered Major Duncan to charge on the cavalry of the enemy with a squadron of dragoons and mounted men, which they did in gallant style, the enemy retiring before them until they arrived at a deep ravine. The Texan infantry in the meantime advanced to the relief of the cavalry, and a skirmish took place at the ravine.

On the 19th and 20th, the Texans crossed to the last bank of the Rio Grande in order, it is supposed, to take possession of the heights opposite Fort Craig. Col. Carby crossed, and pursued them in force on the morning of the 21st. 200 Texan mules were captured with their waggon master. The Texans are on the highlands destitute of water. Col. Carby has the pass to the water guarded with a battery and 2,000 men.

The other outposts are also guarded in force. The Texans must either fight desperately for water or surrender.

A military express has just arrived from Fort Craig with the news of serious conflicts between our forces and the Texans, which lasted from 9 o'clock in the morning of the 21st, until Sunday at noon. Colonel Carby crossed the river in force with a battery of six pieces, under Capt. McCray, of the Cavalry. The battle became general towards evening. The guns of the enemy were silenced. They, however, made a desperate charge on our howitzer batteries, but were repulsed. Capt. McCray's battery was defended by Captain Plimpton's company of United States infantry and a portion of a regiment of New Mexican volunteers. The Texans now charged desperately McCray's battery with about 600 picked men, armed with carbines, revolvers, and long seven pound bowie knives. After discharging the carbines at close quarters, they drew their revolvers and reached the battery amid a storm of grape and canister. The New Mexicans became panic stricken and ingloriously fled. Capt. Plimpton, with the U. S. infantry, stood their ground and fought nobly until more than half were killed, with his artillerymen cut down and his supports killed, wounded, or flying from the field.

Capt. McCray sat down calmly and quietly on one of his guns, and, with revolver in hand, refusing to fly or desert his post, fought to the last, and gloriously died like a hero, and the last man at his gun. The Texans suffered terribly in this desperate charge. Kit Carson was in command of a regiment of volunteers and did good service. Our loss is about two hundred killed and wounded, including many officers. The loss of the enemy is believed to be much greater.

The greatest confidence is reposed in Col. Carby; and if the volunteers will do their duty the Texans will be driven from the country.

DRUNKENNESS IN THE REBEL ARMY.

Whiskey! Wiskey!! Whiskey!!! In the cars, at the shanties, at the groceries, at the groggeries, in village taverns and city hotels—whiskey!

Officers wound with gold lace in astonishing involutions upon their arms, private soldiers in simple homespun, and civilians in broadcloth, all seem to drink whiskey with persistent energy and perseverance. They drink it, too, in quantities which would astonish the nerves of a cast iron lamp-post, and of a quality which would destroy the digestive organs of the ostrich. If it did nothing worse than shatter nerves and impair digestion, this wide-spread vice would demand legislative action. But these copious libations degrade the officers, demoralise the soldiers, and debase civilians. Of these three classes there are two whose misconduct deserves the severest censure; we allude to officers and civilians who forget their duties so far as to indulge in this brutalizing vice.—*Norfolk Day Book.*

ACCOUNT OF THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

U. S. Steamer Roanoke,
Hampton Roads, March 10.

To Gideon Welles:

Sir,—I have the honor to report that yesterday, at one o'clock, one of the look-out vessels reported that the enemy was coming. I immediately ordered the Minnesota to get under-way, and as soon as the two tugs appointed to tow the ship came alongside, I slipped our cable.

The Merrimac was soon discovered passing out by Sewall's Point, standing up towards Newport News, accompanied by several gunboats.

Every exertion was made by us to get all the speed on the Roanoke that the two tugs were capable of giving her, but owing to the bad steerage we did not get ahead as rapidly as we desired.

The Merrimac went up and immediately attacked the Congress and Cumberland, but particularly the latter ship, which was hid from us by the land.

When about seven or eight miles from Fort Monroe, the Minnesota grounded. We continued to stand on, and when in sight of the Cumberland, saw that she had careened over apparently full of water. The enemy who had been joined by two or three steamers from James River now devoted themselves exclusively to the Congress, but she being aground, could bring but five guns to bear on them, and at ten minutes before four o'clock, we had the mortification of seeing her haul down her flag.

I continued to stand on until we found ourselves in three and a half fathoms of water and was on the ground astern. Finding that we could go no further, I ordered one of the tugs to tow us around, and as soon as the Roanoke's head was pointed down the bay and I found she was afloat again, I directed the tugs to go to the assistance of the Minnesota under the hope that with the assistance of two others which had accompanied her they would be able to get her off, but up to the present writing, they have not succeeded in doing so.

At five o'clock the frigate St. Lawrence, in tow of the Cambridge she was got afloat again, and being unable to render any assistance to the Minnesota, came down the harbor.

In passing the batteries at Sewall's Point, both going and returning, the rebels opened fire on us, which was returned from our pivot guns, but the range was too great for them, while the enemy's shot fell far beyond us. One shot went through our sails, cutting away two of our shrouds, and several shells burst over and near the ship, scattering their fragments on the deck.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock we discovered that the rebels had set fire to the Congress, and she continued to burn till one o'clock, when she blew up. This was a melancholy satisfaction to me, for as she had fallen into the hands of the enemy, it was far better to have her destroyed than that she should be employed against us at some future day.

It was the impression of some of my officers that the rebels had hoisted the French flag, but I heard that the Monitor had arrived, and soon after Lieut. Commodore Warden came aboard, and I immediately ordered him to go up to the Minnesota, hoping that she would be able to keep off an attack on the Minnesota till we had got her afloat again.

This morning the Merrimac renewed the attack on the Minnesota, but found, no doubt greatly to her surprise, a new opponent in the Monitor. The contest has been going on most of the day between these two armored vessels, and most beautifully has the little Monitor sustained herself, showing herself capable of great endurance. I have received no official accounts of the loss of the Congress and Cumberland, but no doubt shall soon do so, when it shall be transmitted to you. I should do injustice to this military department did I not inform you that every assistance was fully rendered to us, sending five of their tugs to the relief of the Minnesota, and offering all the aid in their power.

I would also beg leave to say that Captain Parr, of the ordnance department, kindly volunteered to do duty temporarily on board this ship, and from him I received much assistance.

JOHN MARSTON,
Capt. and Senior Officer.

EXPLOITS OF THE *MERRIMAC.*

The following excellent account of the Naval engagement in Hampton Roads is furnished to the Philadelphia *Press* by the Surgeon of the Congress, from which we select the following:—

When the rebel steamer first hove in sight, (said the Surgeon,) I was down in my room. I heard a great rush and confusion on deck, and Manuel, one of the officers, came below. Said he:

"Doctor, you had better get ready."

"What's the matter?" I asked.

"The Merrimac's coming this time, sure."

"Nonsense, Manuel, be quiet; I want to read the paper."

I saw him go into his room and get his sword and revolvers. This convinced me that he was in earnest, and in company with him I hastened to the poop.

She came right along Sewall's Point shore, in full view of the Roads, and then turned round and went back again. She had no colors set, and I still supposed, as did many of the other officers, that she was about to return to Norfolk. I supposed that she had merely been making a trial trip.

When she had got half way to Craney Island, she put her helm aport and headed for us. We believed she could not reach us. We had heard that she drew fully twenty-three feet of water. If her draught had been so great she could not have come near us. In my opinion she does not draw over fifteen feet of water, and the stories which had been told about her heavy draught were, no doubt, concocted and circulated by the rebels themselves, for the purpose of deceiving us, which they succeeded in doing. Laboring under this erroneous idea, however, we supposed that she was going up the Nansemond to Pig Point. At last, when we saw that she was only a mile and a-half off, we ran down and beat to quarters. Our guns were instantly prepared, and a broadside poured into her.

Scarcely any perceptible effect was produced on the monster by our fire. Three or four very large holes were made in her smoke-pipe, but it was so enormously thick, and so firmly braced by iron stays, that we found it useless to attempt to knock it down. This damage to the stack did not appear at all to interfere with the working of the vessel. Indeed, she steamed better and faster after she had been in battle an hour or two than at the commencement. I was informed, however, that once, as her ports were thrown open, our gunner succeeded in firing one round into her. This probably did much execution. Three hundred rounds were fired by us altogether, so that it would appear as though two hundred and ninety-nine of them had been useless. The Congress is a 50 gun frigate.

The first shell which pierced the Congress killed the crew of seventeen gunners attached to gun No. 7. The shell was an 11-inch one, and was fired at a range of about one hundred yards. Every one of their shells burst inside of us. They must have cut off the fuses, as the distance between us was so very small.

I was looking for my instruments down below when there came a crash, and I was thrown forward on my face a distance of eight feet. I escaped without injury, but it seemed to be almost miraculous. My bedding, blankets, trunks—everything—was scattered about the room. The first wounded man who came staggering down the ladder for assistance had been struck in the chest by a splinter over a

foot in length. While I was stooping over him, endeavoring to ease his pain, I heard another frightful crash, and a heavy door was thrown directly across the head and chest of the wounded man, barely passing my head. A higher art than mine had eased him of his pain. He must have been killed instantly, as he did not utter a single groan. The number of wounded was unusually small in comparison with the number killed outright. The fire of the Merrimac was too close, and so fearful that almost every man who was struck at all was killed. Neither were the wounds themselves of the ordinary character. They almost invariably took off the head and one shoulder or cut the body directly in two. The only insignificant wound which I dressed was in the case of one of the crew who had his hand taken off. Mr. Rhodes, who was among the last killed, died after we had reached the shore, from the effects of a concussion he had received, his body not being at all mangled. He was a stout, robust man of fifty, and a strong, active sailor. Commodore Pendergrast did not receive a single scratch, although exposed to the full danger. I came off in the same boat with him. After fifteen or twenty minutes I did not pretend to amputate a limb, as the number of the wounded was so great and their sufferings so terrible. I put on tourniquets to stop the hemorrhage, however, and administered draughts to prevent prostration. The scene on the gun-deck was frightful. Many of the dead had been literally blown to pieces. And yet the living, unconscious how soon their own turn might come, seemed also unconscious of danger, and moved about with the greatest coolness.

In the very commencement of the action our vessel was set on fire by the shells of the Merrimac. Had the enemy hauled off immediately we could not have sailed our vessel after this occurrence. It was impossible to extinguish the flames, which leaped up from every part of the hull.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Message from the President to-day is perhaps the most important document ever addressed to Congress, and one of the most important in history. Though reserved and moderate in terms, it distinctly proposes to "initiate emancipation." Such a proposition from the Chief Magistrate must be historic. From this time forward the great question passes away from the keeping of speculators and philanthropists into that of cabinets and statesmen. It cannot be put aside. One early effect will be the creation of an emancipation party in the Border States devoted to the Union, rendering the efforts of Secessionists there hopeless. It is known that some of the largest slave-owners in the Border States have given in their adhesion to this project in advance, and are now very anxious for its adoption. The warning of the President to the Rebels that if the war goes on, "all the incidents of war are to be employed, even if they cause ruin," will be understood at once to mean that Slavery must cease to exist when it stands in the way of humanity and the republic. The friends of Freedom here are much elated, and all of us anticipate that the good cause will be quickened throughout the country. The Message being received in the Senate while in Executive Session, was not read aloud by the clerk. It was shown around, and passed from hand to hand. Its reception by the Senators was electric.

The latest advices from Paris wholly entitled to consideration, state the keystone of the Emperor's policy is the English alliance; and that he will do nothing to weaken this. It is important that this should be borne in mind by those who hastily think that France may be detached from England in her relation to our dealings with the slaveholders' rebellion. But happily all things surely indicate that neither of these powers is disposed to interfere. The President's Message of to-day makes this interference absolutely impossible.

The Emancipation Message of the President is regarded among the Foreign Ministers as an epoch and calculated to produce a profound impression in Europe. It will be the subject of despatches from all the Legations by Saturday's steamer.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

GENERAL NEWS.

The number of Jews in the world is estimated at between 10 and 12 millions.

The Duke of Cambridge has prohibited the use of tobacco in the Woolwich Military Academy, and he strongly recommended the cadets to eschew smoking altogether.

The *Journal of Commerce*, which first started the story, now contradicts the report that the five dollar demand notes of the United States have been counterfeited in New York. The *Journal of Commerce* was imposed on, and the report was probably got up by some malicious person or persons.

Oberlin, Ohio, has a new sensation. Two young ladies, attending a school there were poisoned by a third who was jealous of the attention paid them by young gentlemen, and complaint was lodged against her before a magistrate. But ere she could appear for trial she was assaulted by some men in disguise, and so roughly handled that she has since been unable to leave her room.

Snow Tongues.—A Madrid paper states that "in Great Britain a great demand has arisen for the snow-cured Lereida tongues, prepared by the mountaineers. As no salt whatever is used in the process, the mildness and richness of flavor of the meat is preserved, and they are rendered extremely acceptable to refined palates, as well as being a great delicacy for yachting or sea voyages. They are packed in threes for the English Markets, and are sold at an extremely low price."

Fortress Monroe, March 12.—We find the following in the Southern papers:—"The President sent a message yesterday, stating that he had suspended Gens. Floyd and Pillow from their commands, until they could give more satisfactory accounts of their action at Fort Donelson;—the President is dissatisfied with their reports. The Message states, that neither of them say that reinforcements were asked for, nor do they show that the position could not have been evacuated, and a whole army saved as well as a part of it. It is also not shown by what authority the senior Generals abandoned their responsibility by transferring their command to a junior officer."

[PARAGRAPH ADVERTISEMENTS.]

Mathews' Chocolate Worm Drops never fail to destroy and exterminate all kinds of intestinal worms. Are perfectly reliable in all cases, and far superior to any and all of the fancy worm confections and nauseous vermifuges in use. They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as they contain no mercury, or other deleterious drug. Mothers should always purchase them and give their children no other. (No cathartic whatever, is necessary to be given.) Each box contains 24 drops or lozenges. Price 25 cents. For sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines.—A. I. Mathews, general agent, Buffalo, N.Y., and Fort Erie, C.W.

The Great French Remedy!—*Madam Boivin's Celebrated Silver-Coated Female Pills.*—The only certain and safe remedy for all uterine obstructions, monthly difficulties, irregularities, and all the other diseases to which the woman, wife, and mother is peculiarly liable. These pills contain no deleterious ingredients, but are safe and certain in their action. They will be found to exert the happiest effect in all cases of prolapsus uteri, in leucorrhea, or the whites; they will be found the easiest and most certain cure that can be found. It is on account of this certainty they should not be taken by pregnant females (during the first three months), as miscarriage is certain to be brought on, but at other periods their use is perfectly safe. N.B.—One Dollar enclosed to any authorised agent, will ensure package of pills by return of mail.—C. Crosby, general agent, Fort Erie, C.W., Buffalo, N.Y. *Caution*—Beware of counterfeits, the genuine have the signature of "C. Crosby" on the outside wrapper. For sale by all respectable druggists.

MARKETS.

—o—

LINDSAY.

Wheat—Fall	0.87 to 0.96
" Spring	0.70 to 0.85
Barley	0.00 to 0.40
Oats	0.30 to 0.40
Peas	0.40 to 0.50
Beef, per 100lbs	3.50
Pork "	3.50
Turkeys, each	0.40 to 0.50
Mutton, per lb	00.4
Geese, each	0.30
Ducks	0.20 to 0.25
Chickens, per pair	0.20 to 0.25
Flour, per 100 lbs	2.50
Indian Corn	1.35
Eggs	0.15
Potatoes, per bush	0.45
Butter, per lb. Firkin	0.12
" " Fresh	10.3

TORONTO.

Fall Wheat	.85 to 1.06
Spring Wheat	.80 to .88
Flour—Fancy, 4,40 to 4,45; dou. ex.	5.00 to 5.09
Oats	.38 to .40
Peas	.48 to .49
Barley	.56 to .58
Butter per lb, fresh 16c to 18c; Tub No 1	.13 to .14
Eggs per doz	.18 to .20
Potatoes per bushel	.65 to .80
Cheese	.07 to .10
Hogs	.400 to 4.50

MONTREAL.

Flour—per brl of 196 lbs, middlings	2.90 to	3.00
" Fine	4.00	4.30
" Supf, No. 2	4.65	4.75
" " No. 1	4.90	4.95
" Fancy	5.15	5.25
" Extra	5.50	5.60
" Supr extra	5.75	6.00
Oatmeal, per brl of 200lbs	3.90	4.10
Wheat, per 60lbs—U. C. Spring	1.05	1.07
Pork, per brl of 200lbs—Mess	13.00	13.50
" Prime Mess 11.00 to 11.50, Prime	9.50	10.00
Ashes—Pots, 6.65 to 6.75; Pearls, 11 2lb	6.45	6.50
Pease, per 66lbs	.65	.70
Barley, per 50lbs	.60	.65
Corn, per 56lbs	.55	.60
Butter, per lb, inferior and ordinary	.10	.11
" Fair and good	.11	.12½
" Fine and choice dairy	.13	.15
Lard, per lb	.07½	.08
Cheese	.06	.07½
Tallow, per lb	.08½	.09
Leather—Spanish Sole, No 1, per lb.	.24½	.25½
" " " 2, "	.21½	.22½
" Slau, No 1, 0.23 to 0.24½; No 2	.23	.24½
Calfskins	.62½	.70
Harness	.21	.24
Enamelled Cow, per foot	.16	.17
Hogs	4.25	4.50

New Advertisements.

Notice.

COURT OF REVISION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COURT of REVISION for the United Townships of

BEXLEY, LAXTON AND DIGBY,

will be held at the Head Lake School-house, 6th Con. Laxton, on the First Monday in May, at the hour of 10 o'clock A.M.

All interested will govern themselves accordingly.

DUGALD GILLESPIE, Tp.-Clerk,
Bexley, Laxton, and Digby.

March 7, 1862.

A QUANTITY OF

Clover Seed

FOR SALE

AT J. LANG'S.

Kent Street, Lindsay. 141-4

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, ASSIGNMENTS, DISCHARGES, LEASES,

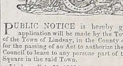
and all kinds of

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS,

at the

"Canadian Post" Book Store,

Opposite the Post Office.



PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the Town Council of the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, for the passing of an Act to authorize the said Town Council to lease to any persons part of the Market Square in the said Town.

Lindsay, Feb. 20, 1862. 137-tf

Notice to all Concerned.

I HEREBY INTIMATE that, from this date, I will not be responsible for any Debts incurred by my Wife, SARAH HAZELTON or WILEY, or any other person.

JOHN WILEY.

Lindsay, March 4, 1862. 139-3

Note Lost.

LOST, a NOTE, drawn by W. R. Carr, A.B., Principal of the Oakwood Grammar School, in favor of George Bateman, due 1st Jan. 1862. This is to forbid any person purchasing said Note, as payment has been received.

Oakwood, March 1, 1862. 139-3

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore known as the Firm of McLEAN & CARMICHAEL, as General Dealers, has been this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

All debts due by the firm will be discharged by J. H. Carmichael, and all debts due to the said firm must be paid immediately to J. H. Carmichael.

M. A. McLEAN,
J. H. CARMICAAEL.

Manilla, Feb. 1, 1862. 139-3

Apprentice Wanted.

WANTED, a BOY from 14 to 16 years of age, possessing a good English education, as an Apprentice. Apply at the office of this paper.

To Lend,

ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITY,

$600 OF TRUST MONEY, which may lie for many years. Apply (post-paid) to Dr. Bain, Manilla. 138-3

Money--Money!

UPON FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

THE CANADA AGENCY ASSOCIATION OF LONDON [ENGLAND]

Having negotiated Loans to the extent of $1,000,000 upon Freehold Property in Upper Canada within eighteen months after commencing operations, is prepared to negotiate further Loans, in sums from $300 to $10,000 and upwards, from three to ten years, upon improved Farms, immediately the papers are completed.

Forms of application and all necessary information may be obtained by applying to

A. R. ROCHE, Manager,
Wellington Street, near John Street, Toronto;

Or to GEO. M. ROCHE, Valuator to the Asso.

Lindsay, March 12, 1862. 140-3m

Books for Sunday School Presents.

THE BEST PLACE to buy BOOKS for Sunday School Presents, is at the Book Store, opposite the Post Office, Lindsay. A new stock just received.

For Sale,

AT A VERY LOW RATE AND AT A DECIDED BARGAIN,

THAT HOUSE and LOT situate on a part of Lot No. 15, in the Town of Lindsay, on the North side of Francis Street, and now occupied by Mr. J. F. Gimson.

For Full particulars apply to

ROBERT T. BURNS,
Provincial Land Surveyor, Lindsay.

Or to Wm. STRACHAN McMURRAY,
Solicitor, Newmarket, C.W.

March 12, 1862. 140-1m

Land for Sale!

70 ACRES East Half Lot 5, 11th Con. Harvey;

180 Acres (Broken), Lot 7, 10th Con. Harvey.

PORTAGE ROAD, ELDON—

80 Acres, part 25, North side.
30 " part 49, South side,
60 " part 50 and 51, South side.

Terms Liberal.

Apply, if by letter post-paid, to

H. T. STRICKLAND, Peterboro'.

March 12, 1862. 140-6m

Farm for Sale.

50 ACRES LAND, West half of Lot No. 9, in the 3rd Con. of Fenelon, close to the thriving Village of Cambray. To be sold immediately, and on easy terms.

For particulars apply to the owner,

THOMAS GORDON, Cambray P.O.

Or to J. D. WALLACE, Office "Canadian Post," Lindsay.

March 10, 1862. 140-2

Farm for Sale!

TO BE SOLD immediately, by Private Bargain, that desirable Farm on Lot 1, 14th Con. Mariposa, consisting of 50 acres, of which 40 acres are improved and in a high state of cultivation. There is a good House and substantial Frame Barn on the Lot, and abundance of water for stock in every field. A more desirable Farm is rarely to be met with. Titles indisputable.

For further particulars, apply to

JOHN CAMPBELL, Proprietor,
Lot 1, 14th Con. Mariposa.

Or to JOHN D. WALLACE,
Office *Canadian Post*, Lindsay.

135-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY

For Sale in Lindsay.

CONSISTING of One Acre, well drained and in a high state of cultivation for Garden purposes. There is a good Frame Dwelling, containing 9 Rooms, with good Cellar, a splendid well of excellent water, together with good substantial Outbuildings. It has a frontage of 132 feet on Lindsay St., (one of the main thoroughfares of the town), 330 feet on Durham St., and 132 feet on Mill St. It is at present occupied by T. Keenan, Esq., and will be sold in one block, or in lots to suit purchasers. Terms liberal. Apply to

T. KEENAN, Esq.,
or to J. O'LEARY.

Lindsay, Jan. 8, 1862. 131-tf

FIRST-CLASS Store to Lease IN LITTLE BRITAIN.

TO LEASE, that First-class STORE and DWELLING situated in the Village of Little Britain, and lately occupied as a General Store by J. & G. Sanderson. The locality is one of the best in the Township of Mariposa, and to an active business man offers superior advantages.

Apply to George A. Pyper, Oakwood Mills, Mariposa.

Oakwood, Feb. 17, 1862. 137-tf

FOR SALE,

THAT excellent improved Farm, known as North half of Lot No. 10, in the 7th Concession of Ops—at present occupied by Henry Baldwin. For terms apply to

Messrs. COCKBURN & STANTON, Cobourg.

Cobourg, Feb. 6, 1862. 135-3m

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 7, South of Peel Street, in the Town of Lindsay. Title indisputable.

For particulars apply to

EDWARD BLACKWELL, Lindsay.

Or to MARGERET ENGLISH,
Emily, near Omemee.

Lindsay, Feb. 5, 1861. 135-3m

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale Lot 19, N. King Street, Lindsay, together with the Dwelling House, 30 by 20 feet, with the premises and appurtenances.

Terms—150 dollars down—the balance to be secured by Mortgage for 450 dollars and interest, payable in three annual instalments.

A good Title given and immediate possession.

Apply to DAVID GREER.
Or to T. A. HUDSPETH, Barrister.

Lindsay, Oct. 22, 1861. 121-tf

Farm to Let,

NO. 6, in the 10th Con. VERALUM, in the County of Victoria, containing 175 acres, of which 80 acres are cleared and under a good state of cultivation; besides a good Dwelling-house and Frame Barn. The land is well watered. For information apply to the Proprietor,

WILLIAM HUNTER.

Bobcaygeon, March 5, 1862. 139-tf

TAVERN STAND FOR SALE

IN CANNINGTON.

FOR SALE, or EXCHANGE for LAND, that well-known TAVERN STAND Main Street, Cannington. The building is two story high, has a frontage of 118 feet by 28 feet wide, and contains Fifteen Rooms, and the Hall, in which the Division Court is regularly held, is 60 feet long by 28 feet wide. A large bell is placed in the Hall, for the opening of public meetings. There are a watchmaker's and harnessmaker's shops under the hall, and the rest of the space is occupied as an open shed. Attached is a back kitchen, 30 by 12 feet. The out-houses consist of a Stable, 50 by 30, and an open shed, 64 by 30. There is also three-quarters of an acre of land, accessible both from front and back street. On the premises is one of the best wells in the county. Altogether the property is most desirable, and is equal if not superior to any in North Ontario.

Any further information may be had from the subscriber, on the premises. If by letter, it must be prepaid.

ALEXANDER THOMPSON.

Cannington, C.W. March 10, 1862. 140-tf

Illustrated Catalogue

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862,

IN THE

LONDON

ART JOURNAL!!!

THE ART JOURNAL for 1862 in addition to the usual matter, will contain, in eight monthly parts of that work, an

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

Without any Extra Charge.

A series of selections from the works of British Painters will be commenced with the January part. Each number of this work will contain 3 exquisite steel engravings, with numerous engravings on wood,

ART NOTICES, CRITICISMS, &c. &c.

In monthly parts, price 75 cents, to be had of J. S. VIRTUE, Publisher, D. McLEOD, Agent, 48 King Street East, Toronto, and of all booksellers.

GEO. CRUICKSHANK & CO.,
Sole Agents for Lindsay.

Lindsay, Feb. 20, 1862. 138-tf

PEARSON'S SALOON,

William St., Lindsay.

JOHN PEARSON, Proprietor.

WINES and Liquors of the best quality, London Porter and India Pale Ale on draught. Cigars of the finest brands. Oysters from the most celebrated beds constantly on hand in season.

Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 120-tf

HARRINGTON HOTEL,

QUEEN STREET, LINDSAY, C.W.

LATELY Finished, completely Furnished, and immediately adjoining the passenger station of the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Beaverton Railway, this Hotel is one of the most commodious and comfortable in the Town of Lindsay or County of Victoria.

Warm Stabling attached, with an experienced Ostler.

☞ Charges Moderate.

A. J. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.

Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

PYNE'S HOTEL,

Corner of Peel and William Sts., Lindsay, C.W.

SINCE the late Fire, the Subscriber has leased the Building known as "Pyne's Hotel," which he has newly furnished and comfortably fitted up for the reception of visitors. This House is convenient to the Railway Station and Steamboat landing, and the Stage from Beaverton and Whitby stops at the door.

☞ *Charges moderate.*

TREFLY FOURNIER, *Proprietor.*

Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

DOHENEY'S HOTEL,

Corner of Kent and William Sts.,

LINDSAY, C.W.

THE Subscriber begs to announce to his Friends and the Travelling Public, that he has renovated and completely refitted his former building, having added a new wing, and he is now prepared to offer every accommodation to parties giving him a call.

In connection with the Hotel there is extensive Stabling, under the charge of an experienced Ostler.

THOMAS DOHENEY, *Proprietor.*

Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

LIVERY STABLES,

EAST END OF TOWN, LINDSAY.

THE Undersigned, in returning thanks to his Friends and the Public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received, begs to state that his Stables are still supplied with pleasant driving HORSES and good BUGGIES, to be let on the most reasonable terms.

In Winter, comfortable, stylish CUTTERS and SLEIGHS will always be in readiness.

☞ "2-40" Horses always to Hire.

⁂ Terms liberal, tosuit the times.

HUGH WORKMAN, Proprietor.

Lindsay, Oct.16, 1861. 129-tf

BLACKHAM'S HOTEL,

Adjacent to the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Peterboro' Railway Depot.

IN returning thanks to his very numerous patrons and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement received during the last ten years, begs to announce that he has fitted up his New Brick Premises with every attention to comfort for his guests, and the Table of the best the Market affords.

⁂ Good Stabling.

Meals served at Ten Minutes' notice.

T. G. BLACKHAM.

Port Hope, Dec. 1861. 125-tf

CHURCH'S HOTEL

(Late Hastings House),

By W. Y. CHURCH, PORT HOPE, C.W.

Port Hope, Oct. 2, 1861. 118-tf

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

Walton Street, Port Hope, C.W.

H. UINS, Proprietor.

☞ Passengers carried to or from the Cars or Boats free of charge.

Port Hope, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

HASTINGS' NEW HOTEL,

John St., Port Hope, C.W.

THOMAS WARREN HASTINGS, Proprietor.

☞ A Porter will attend the Steamboats and Cars.

Port Hope, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

RAILROAD HOUSE,

MAIN STREET, CANNINGTON, C.W.

THIS commodious House has been completely refitted by the present proprietor, and is now open for the accommodation of the travelling public.

A good and warm Fire-place in the Bar, and every convenience for Horses.

☞ An attentive and careful Ostler always in attendance.

ALEX. THOMPSON, *Proprietor.*

Cannington, Sept. 5, 1861. 7-tf

CLYDE HOTEL,

King St. East, Toronto.

JOHN MILL, PROPRIETOR.

THE above House is greatly enlarged and completely renovated. Superior Stabling and attentive Ostlers.

N.B.—East of the St. Lawrence Hall, on the opposite side of King Street.

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ALBION HOTEL,

EAST MARKET SQUARE, TORONTO.

THOROUGHLY Refurnished and Refitted by the present proprietor.

Board—$1 00 per day.

J. SMITH, *Proprietor.*

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

NEWBIGGING HOUSE

(LATE CLARENDON HOTEL),

Nos. 28, 30, and 32, FRONT ST., TORONTO.

Board—One Dollar per day

☞ Porters always in attendance at the Cars and Boats.

W. NEWBIGGING, *Proprietor.*

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ALBION HOTEL,

MONTREAL.

L. W. DECKER, Proprietor.

IS pleasantly situated at the head of St. Paul Street, amongst the largest wholesale houses, in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favourite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining-Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed a new wing, a great number of well ventilated sleeping-rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRESSES. The proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, "The Albion," to say the least of it will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a Half Hotel in Canada. 1-tf

PHŒNIX-LIKE I RISE.

HAVING been burned out by the late fire, I would inform the Public and my numerous Patrons, that I have opened my Shop on Kent Street, in Mr. Thirkell's Waggon Shop, three doors East of the Town Hall, where I am prepared to stock Guns and repair them. New Guns and Rifles made up to order, and warranted to shoot well. Double and Single Guns bored out, and warranted to improve the shooting of them.

Feeling grateful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of them.

C. PASSAGE.

Lindsay Sept. 5,, 1861. 114-tf

THE TRAVELLERS' REST.

BOBCAYGEON.

WM. CRESSWELL, - - - - Proprietor.

Every attention paid to Travellers.

Bobcaygeon, Feb. 20, 1862. 137-5

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE Undersigned have entered into partnership as Attornies, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c., under the style and firm of McNab & McDougall. *Office*—Opposite Court House, Adelaide street, Toronto.

JOHN McNAB. WM. McDOUGALL.

Toronto, Jan., 1862. 134-tf

JAMES H. KNIGHT

(Late Organist of Trinity Church, Galt)

TEACHER OF THE PIANOFORTE AND MELODEON,

Residence at Mr. C. Britton's, Kent Street, LINDSAY.

A SECOND ELEMENTARY SINGING-CLASS to commence about March 10th. Application for admission should be made at once.

Lindsay, March 4, 1862. 139-3m

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS'

WORTH of the best Ready-made CLOTHING ever offered in Upper Canada, now selling at private sale at auction prices, to make an entire clearance,

AT BUDGE & BROTHER'S.

300 OVERCOATS,
240 BUSINESS COATS,
100 SUNDAY COATS,
100 BOYS' COATS,
1000 PAIR PANTS,
750 VESTS.

To be sold at cost for cash, at

Budge & Brother.

VICTORIA STOVE STORE,

One Door West of Wright's Boot and Shoe Store.

JOHN MOORE, Proprietor.

ALL Kinds of Job Work done on the shortest notice. A large quantity of Cooking, Box and Parlor Stoves on hand; also, M'Gee's "Protectionist," patented last June—the best that has ever been offered to the public. Drum Stoves, Reverse and Gallows Pipes, Stove Pipes, and Tinware of every description.

Merchants and Pedlers would do well to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

The highest price price paid for Sheepskins, and all kinds of produce taken in exchange.

GINGER WINE!

GINGER WINE! LEMON SYRUP!

WILLIAM HAMILL'S celebrated Ginger Wine and Lemon Syrup—a most delicious and agreeable beverage, superior to anything of the kind in Canada. Hotel-keepers supplied on liberal terms by

GEO. WHITING,
General Agent, Lindsay.

Lindsay, Feb. 20, 1862. 137-3m

Stationery.

STATIONERY of every kind and quality to be had cheap for cash—as cheap as can be had in Toronto—at the

"Canadian Post" Book Store,

Opposite the Post Office,

LINDSAY, C.W.

Tom Tiddler's Ground,

By CHARLES DICKENS.

War and Christianity Irreconcilable.

By H. G. GUINNESS.

New and Select Books,

AT

THE "CANADIAN POST" BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,

Opposite the Post Office,

LINDSAY.

MYERS & SPRING,

LICENSED AUCTIONEERS,

FOR THE COUNTY OF ONTARIO,

BEG most respectfully to return their sincere thanks to the inhabitants of the County of Ontario, for the liberal support they have received from them, and would kindly solicit a continuance of the same. Having a License for the whole County, they are prepared to atten to all orders with prompiness and on liberal terms. Address,—

THOS. MYERS, Whitby P.O. | ALBERT SPRING, Greenbank P.O.

August 27, 1861. 114-tf

W. S. FINCH,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 5 King Street East, 3 doors from the corner of Yonge Street, Toronto.

CUSTOM-MADE Fashionable CLOTHING of the best kind always on hand.

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 18-tf

WM. WHARIN,

IMPORTER OF

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.

23 *King Street West, No 3 Rossin Buildings.*

THE Subscriber has now largely increased his Stock of Goods, and is able to suit his customers with whatever they may require in the above line, at prices lower than usual, and in quality inferior to none in the Province.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired, and warranted to give satisfaction.

☞ Remember the address,

WM. WHARIN,
No 3, Rossin Buildings, Toronto.

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

MATHEWS' VENETIAN LIQUID HAIR DYE.

☞ This celebrated Dye was first prepared in 1845; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE

Is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye contained in those usually sold for one dollar.

THE VENETIAN DYE

Is the safest composition of its class. It is warranted not to injure the hair, or the scalp, in the slightest degree.

THE VENETIAN DYE

Works with rapidity and certainty. It causes no annoyance or trouble to those who use it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

Produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock, or wash out; one that is as permanent as the hair itself.

THE VENETIAN DYE

Does not, in any manner, interfere with the natural softness of the hair; it neither scorches nor dries it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

Is the best, cheapest, safest, most convenient, most successful, and most *permanent* Dye ever used.

THE VENETIAN DYE

Having gained an extended reputation, the publid are CAUTIONED against purchasing any prepare, in the same style, under the same or different name as they are mere imitations, and liable to do injury.

For sale by all druggists. Prepared only by

I. MATHEWS,
Buffalo, N.Y., and Fort Erie, C.W. 116-tf

New Cash Store RE-OPENED BY JAMES LANG, JUNR.,

In the Centre Store of Mr. Thomas Keenan's Brick Block,

WHERE will be found a very Large and Complete Assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, and GLASSWARE, consisting in part of—

Grey Shirtings,	Plain and Fancy Stuffs,	Sewed Muslins,
White Shirtings,	Winsies and Galas,	Hosiery and Gloves,
Tickings,	Fancy Dresses,	Haberdashery,
Striped Shirtings,	Prints,	Umbrellas,
Denims and Drills,	Printed Delaines,	Shirts and Stays,
Heavy Dyed Goods,	Printed and Plain Repps,	Caps, Felt Hats, &c.,
Linen Bagging and Osnaburgs,	Woolen Shawls,	Small Wares,
Carpets, Damasks, &c.,	Wove and Fancy Shawls,	Linen and Cotton Threads,
Blankets,	Mantles,	Seamless Bags,
Horse Covers,	Towellings and Table Cloths,	Linen Bags,
Flannels and Plaidings,	Dyed Linings,	Woolen Yarn,
Woolen Cloths,	Scotch and English Muslins,	Cotton Yarn,
Moleskins and Corduroys,	Scotch and Irish Linens,	Cotton Twine,
Woolen and Cotton Drawers,	Silks,	Waddings,
Tweeds,	Ribbons,	Battings,
French Merinoes & Delaines,	Laces,	Wicking, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the very lowest remunerative profit, *for Cash or Produce.*

All Goods marked in plain figures and *no abatement* from prices asked. Purchasers will do well to call and examine this Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it will be found one of the largest ever offered in the Town of Lindsay, and the Goods all new and worthy the attention of the purchasing public. 134-tf

H. C. RUSSELL'S Furniture Warehouse,

WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Lindsay and the surrounding country that he has now on hand one of the largest and

MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS

OF

FURNITURE

IN THE PROVINCE,

(*occupying Five Flats*, 24 by 60), which has been made of the very best material, by good workmen, without respect to time or cost; and in style, neatness of finish, durability of workmanship, and lowness of price, will compete with any other establishment.

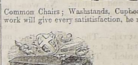
Parties wishing *Good* and *Cheap Furniture*, will find it to their advantage to call, examine our stock, and get a List of Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to; and any work not giving entire satisfaction, may be returned, subjecting us to charges, within ten days.

☞ *ALL WORKMANSHIP WARRANTED.*

LINDSAY FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE CO. OF VICTORIA.



THE Subscriber begs to inform the Farmers of the County of Victoria, that he continues to have on hand, and manufacture to order, ALL KINDS OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, of the best material, superior workmanship, and *at the lowest remunerating prices*—such as, Sofas, Bureaus, Common, French, and Sofa Bedsteads; Centre, Extension, Parlor, Dining, and Common Tables; Parlor, Dining, Rocking, Cane-bottom, and Common Chairs; Washstands, Cupboards, Corner What-nots, &c. &c. Believing that his work will give every satisfaction, he respectfully solicits a call from intending purchasers.

THOMAS DEVANEY, Proprietor.

COFFINS,

of all sizes and various qualities,

always on hand, or made to order.

THOMAS DEVANEY.

Lindsay, Sept. 19, 1861. 116-tf

Furniture! Furniture!

NOTHING LIKE FURNITURE.

WILLIAM MARGECH begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of Lindsay and surrounding country that he has OPENED that LARGE STORE on KENT STREET, formerly occupied by Mr. J. Till, as a FURNITURE WAREROOM, where he has always on hand the Largest, Cheapest and Best Assortment in town, without exception, having done a large business for the last four years, and having great experience in the trade, is enabled to manufacture the best of Furniture from the best material. All work warranted.

W. M. pays particular attention to the UNDERTAKING.

☞ *Coffins always on hand and made to order.*

THE WANT SUPPLIED.

In connection with the Undertaking, W. M. keeps a HEARSE on hand, which can always be had on the most reasonable terms.

Lindsay, Oct. 17, 1861. 120-tf

NO WAR FOR CANADA!

ANDREW J. BOUNSALL & CO.,

DETERMINED to encourage the Agricultural Interests of the County, are prepared, at the WILLIAM STREET

Foundry and Machine Shops,

—To supply—

PLOUGHS of various kinds, CULTIVATORS, STUMPING MACHINES, HORSE HOES, ROAD SCRAPERS, HARROWS with patent rotary pins,

THRESHING MACHINES AND FANNING MILLS, CHURNS, and other AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, at VERY LOW PRICES.

☞ *Horses Shod on the best principles.* *Smith's work in all its branches.*

IRON CASTINGS ON REASONABLE TERMS.

☞ Cordwood, Oak, Ash, Elm, Maple, Bass and Pine Logs taken in exchange. ☜

A good opportunity to cut down Canadian Forests instead of Yankees. 118tf

JOB PRINTING!! JOB PRINTING!!!

EXECUTED NEATLY, PROMPTLY, AND CHEAPLY,

AT THE

"Canadian Post" Printing Office,

LINDSAY STREET, LINDSAY, C.W.

The Proprietors having an entirely NEW STOCK of PRINTING MATERIAL, beg to announce to their Patrons and the Public that they are prepared to fill orders for every description of Printing with which they may be favored, on the *Shortest Notice* and at the *Lowest Rates.*

MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS, BLANKS, REPORTS, &c., *in the Best Style.*

MAGAZINES AND AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

ON HAND, and RECEIVING WEEKLY, assorted SUPPLIES of the above, including

BLACKWOOD, THE ENGLISH REVIEWS, HARPER'S, FRANK LESLIE'S AND GODEY'S MAGAZINES, &c. &c.,

all of which can be had at the

"Canadian Post" Book and Stationery Establishment,

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

Lindsay, Jan. 16, 1862.

Farmers' Column.

AN INTERESTING SHEEP EXPERIMENT.

In Scotland as well as in England it is well known there is a competition paid to sheep-breeding, both for the wool and flesh; indeed, there is no country in the world where the excess has been so great and gratifying. Our best breed of sheep are obtained there; but we have found that the improved breeds do better with us in the long run than the pure imported stock. The following experiments, undertaken by the Earl of Ashton Tenant's Club of Scotland, as we find it reported in the *Scottish Farmer*, is quite the fattening sheep, of certain breeds, will be read with interest. (A stone is 14lbs.)

There was eight different kinds of sheep, and each lot were turned into a two-acre plot of a 16 acre field, each plot being of equal grazing value. The lot consist of—1st, ten crosses from the Teeswater with the Leicester; 2nd, twelve crosses from the Cheviot with the Leicester; 3rd ten Lincolns; 4th, ten South Downs; 5th, ten Shropshire Downs; 6th, twelve Leicesters; 7th, ten Cots-woods; and 8th, seven old sheep, one from each of the above classes—all tegge.* The fairness of the above trial would thus appear to be seen what vitiated by the difference in the numbers. The cross Cheviots and the Leicesters would have a sixth less grass than five of the other lots, and five-twelfths less than the cold sheep.

The lots were all turned into grass on the 3rd of May. A fortnight after this they were weighed. The weight of the Teeswater cross crosses were 106 stone 3 lbs.; of the Cheviot crosses, 124 stone 13 lbs.; of the Lincolns, 125 stone 3 lbs.; of the South Downs, 95 stone 10 lbs; Shropshire Downs, 101 stone 6 lbs.; odd sheep, 69 stone 7 lbs.; Leicesters, 106 stone 3 lbs.; and Cotswolds, 90 stone, 9 lbs. Between this date and the fourth October the sheep were weighed four times. After four months' grazing, supplemented by 3 lbs. of linseed cake per day, from 17th June to 1st August, and thence forward with 6 lbs. per day of the same materials, it was found that the Teeswater cross had added 18 lbs. to stone 1 lb., or nearly one sixth to their original weight; that the Cheviot crosses had added 18 stone, 9 lbs., or little more than one-seventh, the Lincolns, 6 stone 7 lbs., or about one-twentieth; the South Downs, 13 stone 2 lbs., or less than one-seventh; the Shropshire Downs, 20 stone 8 lbs., or about one-fifth; the odd sheep, 13 stone 10 lbs., or almost one-sixth; the Leicesters, 24 stone 7 lbs., or nearly one-fourth; and the Cotswolds, 19 stone 10 lbs., or more than one-fifth of their original weight.

The advantage is thus in favor of the Leicesters and Cotswolds; the Cheviot crosses, however, do not seem to have had enough of grass, having decreased instead of gaining in weight during the last month.

One sheep of each kind was tried on grass without any artificial food. Under these conditions the Cheviot and Leicester cross greatly surpassed all the rest, making three stone in four months.

The grass eaten is, of course, an item, when profit comes to be calculated, and the Leicester crosses appear to be the greatest consumers. Next to them the Lincolns and Shropshire Downs based their pasture most, and after them the Cheviots and Cotswolds. The fact that the sheep were not all in the same condition when weighed appears to affect the experiment to some extent, but it is to be commended as a step in the right direction.

SMOKE HOUSES—HOW THEY SHOULD BE BUILT.

A smoke-house should be square, its size varying from four to eight feet in diameter, according to the quantity of meat required to be smoked; The lower portion to the height of five feet should be left open, with a door lined with sheet iron. This part may serve both as an ash-house and as the proper place for the fire to smoulder, the meat being to be placed in the middle and covered with the material to be burned, so that the wood being partly converted to ashes, may maintain the ignition for a long time, giving off the smoke with regularity. The upper part may be wood, and the separation from the lower part by joists, covered with scantling, so as to leave spaces averaging three inches in diameter for the ascent of the smoke. The height of this upper portion may be four feet, beside the space of the roof, and should be furnished with a door that may be locked, so that the door of the lower portion will not give ingress to the meat room. This separation between the two portions will catch any piece of meat that may accidentally fall, while the lower portion need not be locked, so as to enable the frequent removal of ashes from the house, and the proper attention to the fire to be more readily performed. Saw-dust placed over a few ignited coals will furnish the necessary material for smoking the meat. The sawdust however, should be from such wood as is most free from resinous matter. Pyroligneous acid evaporated is of a better flavor from hard than from the soft woods, while the amount of creosote, which is the preservative property, will be the same.—*Working Farmer.*

Odds and Ends.

Some men are like brooks: they are always murmuring.

A long tongue is even harder to conceal than a long nose.

Knaves who never do a good thing will often do a good man.

Why is a palm tree like Chronology? Because it produces dates.

This life's contradictions are many. Salt water gives us fresh fish, and hot words produce cool answers.

Beauties generally die old maids. They set such a value on themselves that they don't find a purchaser until the market is closed.

Go to strangers for charity, to acquaintances for advice, and to relatives for nothing, and you will often have a disappointed.

A noted philosopher being asked by a friend how he kept himself from being involved in quarrels, replied—"By suffering every angry person have it all to himself."

It has been said that the three sweetest words in the English language are—home, home, home and heaven. Almost these cling the most touching associations, and with them are connected the sublimest aspirations.

A man in love may be likened to a fly in a spider's web; entangled by one of the most fragile substances, yet from which it is most difficult to escape.

Why are the All England eleven cricketers like young ladies wishing to be married? Because they are always on the look out for good catches and great matches.

Why are the makers of the Army strong gun the greatest rebels to her Majesty's service? Because they rifle all the guns, forge all the gun barrels and steel all the gun breeches.

The girls wear so much scarlet this winter that they seem clad in shades, like matured wort, or a boiled lobster. One we saw yesterday even went so far as to have her venetian slippers and red hair. No wonder the fire bells rung.—*American Paper.*

CHARACTER.—The most trifling actions that affect a man's credit are to be regarded as the sound of your hammer at five in the morning or nine at night, heard by a creditor, makes him easy or uneasy for the day; but if he sees you at a billiard table or hears your voice at a tavern, when you should be at work, he sends for his money next morning.—*Franklin.*

A Pantheist asked of old Dr. Emmons, of Franklin, Massachusetts, "How old are you?" "Sixty-six, sir, and I am sorry to say it, very quick reply. "As old as creation, sir," was the triumphant response. "Then you are old enough to be with Adam and Eve?" "Certainly; I was in the garden when they were." "Then you must have heard that there was a third person in the garden with them, but I never knew before that it was you?" The Pantheist did not follow up the discussion.

A CLOSING DRAUGHT AND A SMOKE.—After a tedious illness, a soldier was informed by the Doctor that his end drew near, and that every remedy having been tried in vain. An orderly came to our quarters to say he might grant his request, and died immediately. I hastened to his sides and, with the solemnity which the occasion required, he informed me of the medical treatment, concluding: "He says, sister, I may have anything I should like." I was still waiting for some important charge, when he resumed: "Of all things I should enjoy to be propped up, with Fred (a comrade) to come and yarn a bit; and could you get me a draught of beer and a pipe?" Having begged a small quantity of tobacco from an officer, I stood by the patient several times during that, his last day on earth, while he, with thorough enjoyment, took at four whiffs of the pipe.—*Sister of Mercy in the Crimea.*

POTASH.—It is a graceful habit for children to say to each other, "Will you have the goodness?" and "I thank you." We do not like to see grown political children; there are few things we dislike so much as a miniature bear or belle. But the habit of courtesy between boy and boy implies affectation or rowdyism. It is quite easy to say, "Please give me a piece of pie," as to say "I want a piece of pie." The idea that constant politeness would render social life too stiff and restrained, springs from a false estimate of politeness. True politeness is perfect ease and freedom. It simply insists in treating others just as you would like to be treated yourself. A person who acts from this principle will always be said to have 'sweet pretty ways with her.' It is of some consequence that your daughter should know how to enter and leave a room gracefully; but it is of prodigiously more consequence that she should be in the habit of avoiding whatever is disgusting or offensive to others, and of always preferring their pleasure to her own.

We are never satisfied that a lady or gentleman is a kiss unless we have it from her own mouth.

A very good tempered gentleman, with a very long nose, was one day walking with a nervous friend, two or three very quizzical ladies, with very ill grace, passed in their way and looked steadfastly at the gentleman's nose; the lady in front turned coolly, placed his finger on its tip, and pressing it to one side said, laughingly, "Now, ladies, you have room to pass!"

An exciseman, calling at the house of a good humoured landlady at Newcastle, called to her child, a little boat some figure that had been deposited in her cellar without a permit. At the child's "called a permit," the excisman rushed below, and soon found himself up to the middle in water, and the good flooding of the Severn had forced into the cellar.

Æsthetics are strangely blended with morals in woman's mind. With the fair sex good looks are a part of good behaviour. It is a woman's duty to be beautiful, as it is her privilege. Thus we were amused at the tone and the tenor of the words of an anxious mother about sending her daughter out into the world. "Be a good girl," said she, "do the best you can, never do anything wrong, and—*be sure and keep your complexion brushed up!*"

HAWKING EXTRAORDINARY.—A few days ago, as a cat was taking her morning walk in a field belonging to Mr. Wm. Hutton Erian, of Golden Valley, in the parish of Bitton, a workman on the spot observed a hawk hovering over pass, perhaps mistaking her for a rabbit. At last the bird of prey pounced down on the cat, who, however, soon convinced the hawk of his error, and effectually prevented him from ever mounting in the air again.

DIFFICULTIES OF AN AMERICAN EDITOR.—Brother Br

March 27 1862
25 Quire

The Canadian Post.

A LITERARY, POLITICAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

Vol. III.—Whole No. 142.] LINDSAY, C.W., THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1862. [Terms: 1.50, in Advance.

The Canadian Post

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

AT THE

OFFICE—LINDSAY STEET, LINDSAY, C.W.,

And contains Notices of the Political, Social, and Moral Questions of the day; Agricultural and Commercial Notices; an Epitome of the General and Local News of the week, together with carefully selected Miscellany.

In remitting money, or desiring a change of address, Subscribers should not neglect to give the name of the Post-office where they have been receiving the papers. Many correspondents simply give the name of the Township in which they reside, forgetting to state the Post-office, thus causing trouble and loss of time. Letters containing money, if paid and registered, will be at our risk.

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G. CRUICKSHANK & CO.,
Publishers and Proprietors.

Office "Canadian Post," Lindsay, C.W.

Business Cards.

LINDSAY.

M. DUNSFORD, Attorney-at-Law, &c., William Street, Lindsay.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

A. LACOURSE, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c. *Office*—Macdonnell's Brick Buildings, William St., Lindsay, C.W.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

FREDERICK WHITT, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c., Kent Street, Lindsay.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

T. A. HUDSPETH, Barrister-at-Law, Notary Public, &c. *Office*—Mrs. Patrick's Brick Buildings, Kent Street, Lindsay.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

WELLER & BROTHER, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c. &c. &c., Lindsay. Office in Mr. Britton's Building, up stairs.
C. A. Weller. Geo. Jas. Weller.
Lindsay, Jan. 1862. 131-tf

J. McFADYEN, Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor in Chancery. Office—McDonnell's Brick Building, corner of Kent and William Sts., Lindsay (above Broughall & Gimson's Store). 131tf

J. B. KNOWLSON, Fire and Life Insurance Agencies. Fire and Life Risks effected on the most favorable terms. Farm buildings and contents insured against loss or damage by fire, at very low rates, and all Losses promptly paid. Office: *Keenan's Brick Buildings, Kent St., Lindsay.*
127-6m

M. DEANE, County Engineer and Provincial Land Surveyor, Russell Street.
Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

ROBERT T. BURNS, Provincial Land Surveyor, Civil Engineer, Draughtsman, Land Agent, &c. Wild and other Lands valued. *Office*—Corner of Kent and William Streets, over Mr. Thompson's Store.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

DR. PLAYTER, Graduate and Medalist of Toronto University, formerly Clinical Assistant in Toronto General Hospital. Wellington Street, near the Methodist Chapel, Lindsay.
Hours for Consultation—11 A.M. to 1 P.M., and 5 to 7 P.M. 115-tf

DR. MARTIN,
(LATE OF MANILLA),
HAS Removed to Lindsay, for the practice of his profession. Office in Kempt's New Buildings, foot of Kent St. (up stairs).
Jan. 8, 1862. 131tf

YOU DON'T SAY SO!!

DRS. LLOYD & KENNEDY, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, Have REMOVED their Dental Office to WILLIAM ST., opposite Mr. Lisle's Butcher Shop.
Lindsay, Dec. 11, 1861. 127-tf

D. MENZIES, Farrier, can be consulted at Mr. Gregory's Drug Store, Lindsay. ☞ Particular attention paid to Horse Diseases.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

J. A. WOOD,
ARCHITECT,
147 Lindsay Street, *Opposite the Post-office*, LINDSAY, C.W. 117-tf

MESSRS. CUMBERLAND & STORM, Civil Engineers and Architects, Lindsay, and Romaine Buildings, Toronto.

W. G. COX, House and Ornamental Painter and Glazier, William Street, Lindsay.—Country and other work attended to with punctuality and despatch. 114-tf

HENRY ROWLAND, Plain and Ornamental Painter and Paperhanger, Kent Street, Lindsay. ☞ All orders promptly and faithfully executed. 118-tf

WINTERS & GOODWIN, Painters, Glaziers and Paper-Hangers. William Street, Lindsay. Work executed promptly, neatly, and at the lowest prices. 123-tf

JOHN DOUGLASS, General Agent and Licensed Auctioneer, Cambridge Street, Lindsay. Orders solicited. 125-tf

J. LISLE, Butcher, and Dealer in all kinds of Meats, William Street, three doors from Peel Street, Lindsay. *N.B.*—Orders for every description of Meat solicited. 119-tf

BOVARIUM.

GOOD Meat I keep, as all do know,
Adjoining Joseph Funk's;
The flies, I warrant, do not "blow"
Upon my tender junks.

Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and Veal also
In season you may find;
And, if of Soup you want "a go,"
Speak for the tails in time.

Good Marrow-bone, Kidneys likewise,
Sweet-breads, and Tit-bits all,
Livers and Tongues;—if you are wise,
You'll soon give me a call.

NED MORRIS.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

LINDSAY
SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT,
South sid of Kent Street, Three Doors West of Thompson's T Store.

A choice lot of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips, Spurs and Brushes, kept on hand.
☞ Superior Workmen employed, and choice material used. All work warranted.
A call is solicited. GEO. C. ATKINSON.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

Lindsay Carriage Factory.

THE Undersigned beg to inform the inhabitants of Lindsay and surrounding country, that they have taken the Shop nearly opposite Mowrey's Foundry, lately occupied by Mr. George Workman, as a Carriage Factory, where they intend carrying on the business in all its branches.

They will keep constantly on hand and make to order, TOP and OPEN CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, GIGS, SULKEYS, WOOD and IRON AXLETREE WAGGONS, PLEASURE SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, LONG SLEIGHS, LUMBER BOBS, &c., &c.

Repairing work, Painting and Trimming done with neatness and despatch.

Horse-shoeing and jobbing done on the shortest notice by an experienced workman.

As none but the most experienced workmen will be employed, all work warranted. The best material used.

The Public will do well to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere, as they are sure to be suited at their Factory.

All Orders promptly attended to.

N.B.—Remember the place—Purdy's Mill, East of Mowrey's Foundry, on Ridout Street.

SMITH, CHAMBERS & SWITZER.
Lindsay, Nov. 28, 1861.

Business Cards.

BEAVERTON.

GIBSON & BURNET, Provincial Land Surveyors, Draughtsmen, Land Agents, Conveyancers, &c. Plans and descriptions drawn up. Wild and other lands valued. Valuable lands for sale in adjoining townships.
Offices—Beaverton and Woodville.
GEO. GIBSON, Woodville. P. BURNET, Beaverton. 134-tf

CHARLES ROBINSON, Clerk Sixth Division Court of the County of Ontario, Commissioner in B.R., Conveyancer, Issuer of Marriage Licences. 1-tf

C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, Agent for the Canada Landed Credit Company. *Office*—Victoria Street, Beaverton. 1-tf

ALEX. M'LEOD, Builder, &c. &c., Victoria Street, Beaverton. Contracts taken for the Erection of Buildings. All work promptly and faithfully executed. 20-tf

ALEX. CAMERON, Boot and Shoe Maker, Simcoe Street, Beaverton. All work warranted to give satisfaction both in price and workmanship. 1-tf

WM. BROUGH, House-Carpenter and Joiner, Manufacturer of approved Fanning Mills, Mara Street, Beaverton. 1-tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER will be in attendance at the Town Hall, Beaverton, every Saturday, from 10 o'clock, a.m., until 3 o'clock, p.m., for the convenience of parties having business to transact with him.
GEORGE SMITH, *Township Clerk.*
Thorah, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ELDON.

ANGUS RAY, General Agent, Conveyancer, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Township Clerk, Eldon P. O. 15 tf

JOHN M'KAY, Blacksmith, Argyle, Eldon. All orders promptly executed. Horse-shoeing carefully done. Charges reasonable. 3-tf

Removal--Argyle Hotel.

DONALD McKINNON begs to inform his numerous customers and the public generally, that he has now removed from his old stand to the opposite side of the street, where he intends, by renewed exertions, to merit a continuance of that patronage which he has so long experienced in his capacity of Innkeeper.
The best brand of liq ors and an attentive hostler are always on hand.
DONALD McKINNON.
Argyle, Jan. 14, 1862. 133-tf

MANILLA.

FARMERS' INN,
MAIN STREET, MANILLA, C.W.
Every attention paid to Travellers. Good Stabling and a careful Ostler.
W. H. THOMPSON, *Proprietor.* 119-tf

Manilla House, Manilla.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his Friends and the Travelling Public that he has taken the above well-known Hotel, and trusts, by strict attention to business, and by endeavouring to do all in his power for the comfort and convenience of guests, to merit a share of public patronage.
GOOD LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
Comfortable accommodation for man and horse.
☞ Bob Pitman always in attendance to take charge of Teams.
S. CONWAY, Proprietor. 117-tf

ADAM GORDON,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c. &c.
MANILLA, C.W.,
BEGS leave to inform the Public that he still continues to purchase Wheat, Pork, and other farm produce, at the *Highest Market Price.*
N.B.—*Bran and Shorts for sale.*
Manilla, Sept. 5, 1861. 5-tf

OAKWOOD.

BANKS' HOTEL, Main Street, Oakwood. ☞ Good Stabling and a careful Ostler.
Wm. BANKS, Proprietor. 118-tf

WOODVILLE.

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Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1-tf

N. G. HAM, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law. *Office*—Opposite the Registry Office, Brock Street, Whitby.
Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1-tf

R. J. GUNN, M.D., Surgeon to the County Gaol, Byron Street, Whitby.
Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1-tf

S. H. COCHRANE, L.L.B., Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary-Public, &c. &c. *Office*—In Bigelow's new building, Dundas Street, Whitby.
Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1-tf

J. HAMER GREENWOOD, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary-Public, Conveyancer, &c., Whitby, C. W. Rooms in Victoria Block, next to Registry Office on Brock Street.
Whitby, Sep. 5, 1861. 1-tf

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ROBERT CAMPBELL

BEGS to call the attention of the inhabitants of Beaverton and North Ontario, to his extensive stock of *DRY GOODS*, consisting of Dress Goods, Shawls, Mantles, Furs, Cottons, Stripe Shirtings, Broadcloths, Tweeds and Satinettes, Hats and Caps, &c.

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A large assortment of Mens' and Boys' Coats, Vests, and Pants, being made on the premises.
A fresh stock of Teas, Sugars, and Tobaccos, &c., just received.
Call before purchasing elsewhere, as great bargains will be given for Cash.
Perry's Brick Buildings, Whitby.
Whitby, Sept. 5, 1861. 5-tf

Poetry.

THE BELLS OF ARCHANGEL.

BY ELIZABETH G. BARRETT.

Ring out, wild bells of Archangel!
Ring out from your golden domes,
Calling this morn the dwellers
In these far off Arctic homes.

Not like the bells of my childhood
With their soft and dreamy chimes,
Like silvery showers in the distance,
Or the musical murmur of rhymes.

But now and then outpealing
With a deep and dissonant clang,
Like that which forth from the Kremlin
O'er the Russian soldiers rang.

While the blue and shining Dwina
Is sweeping its banks along,
And murmuring forth to the city
Its sweet and silvery song.

I sit in the English chapel
This beautiful Sabbath morn,
While the breeze from the green pine islands,
Sweeps over its sloping lawn.

Beside its open windows
The boughs sway to and fro,
With a dreamy, tremulous rustle,
Like echoes faint and low.

Of the organ's deep toned music,
And the hymn the worshippers sung,
A moment ago, in the accents
Of our native English tongue.

And a tide of rushing memories
My swelling heart o'erwhelms,
As I think of a far off city
Under the shadow of elms.

A fair and quiet city,
With its long and green arcades,
And the self same rustle of foliage
I have heard in the depths of its shades.

And I think of the leagues of distance,
The land and the ocean foam,
Which lie this Sabbath morning
Between me and my home.

Then I think of a home that is smiling
Beyond these calm blue skies,
Which perchance ere long in its beauty
Shall gladden my waking eyes;

And I lose all thought of distance,
Knowing from any clime,
We may go to the home of our Father,
Called in His own good time.

Literature.

THE SISTERS.

A TALE.

BY S. D. J——.

(Written for the "Canadian Post.")

[CONTINUED.]

CHAP. IX.—A DISCOVERY.

"I learned to love and in that hour
With love I learned what life was."

Conrad watched Wilmington and Alice with pleasure; and it did appear to him that they were at least interested in each other. This did not please Emily. One could scarcely tell the reason why, unless that it was her dislike to seeing any one admired but herself. But Conrad was not the only one who observed them closely. Eglantine, although not sixteen, was far less of a child at that age than Alice had been; and with a penetration beyond her years, she saw that her sister, without being conscious of it, was allowing young Wilmington to engross too much of her thoughts. "He is very handsome," Eglantine would say to herself, with a deep sigh; "never before have my eyes dwelt on aught so beautiful of earthly mould; and then his beauty is so radiant, so intellectual, so noble, so commanding. And the animation of his countenance and the softened light that dwells in those splendid eyes when he addresses her, are sufficient to win her heart. And then he talks so eloquently of all that he has seen and heard; and he seems to understand Alice so well and to be able, so well, to draw out the hidden thoughts of her heart. How enthusiastic she becomes on every subject while talking to him; she always was too enthusiastic, but not to strangers. But then he is no stranger now. This one month has made him like one of the family; and how shall we part with him! I wonder if they love each other. O, how much I should give to know this! But then he would not marry a portionless girl."

She pressed her hand upon her brow, and remained for some minutes in an attitude of deep thought. Then dropping on her knees, she breathed a silent prayer. Why was there such a deep shade upon that sunny brow? Why that saddened light in those blue eyes? and why did such heavy sighs spring from that light heart?

"Eglantine," said Alice, opening the door of their little sleeping room, in which Eglantine was sitting, "do you know that Emily is packing up to go away?"

She turned very pale. "Packing up to go away! Are they all going?" she enquired.

"I suppose so. Conrad received a letter, yesterday, from Emily's father and he advises them to return; he writes that the climate of Canada is too severe."

"But I thought that they intended to remain all winter!"

"I thought so, too; but you are aware that Emily's father never liked Papa, and Emily inherits the dislike, and thinks that Papa does not wish them to remain."

"And you have been weeping. Did Emily say anything unkind to you, Alice?"

"She is never very complimentary," sighed Alice. "I have given up all hope of being able to persuade Conrad to remain in Canada."

Although neither of the sisters spoke of Wilmington, yet both thought that it was likely that he would go, too, when Conrad went; and the thought of parting with one who had made life seem so bright, was bitter indeed.

"It is near dinner hour, Eglantine, and they will soon be home; let us go down. Emily's servant is not the smartest person in this world."

As they descended the stairs they met Wilmington in the hall, gun in hand. Alice looked up blushingly at that manly countenance, full of life, health and joy. She thought that the hunting suit became him well, and the handsome cap, round which clustered his dark brown curls.

There was ever a tenderness in his manner towards the graceful, child-like Eglantine; yet he always paid Alice the most attention, and it was considered by every one that they loved each other—it seemed such a natural consequence of their friendship.

"I have had a fine morning's sport," he said, in a lively tone, "and I have been exploring, and have discovered such a pretty place; it is so romantic, it would just suit your taste, Miss Aubrey!"

"You must tell us all about it this evening, Mr. Wilmington, but it is just dinner time and Papa will be home."

"Emily says that she is going away and is packing up," said Eglantine.

"Going away so soon!" he exclaimed. "What has irritated her now? I'm not prepared to go so soon."

"Well, then," said Alice, "will you not try to persuade her to remain? You have great influence with her."

"I shall try. I cannot resist an appeal from those pleading eyes," he said, gallantly, and forthwith entered the sitting-room, where Mrs. Aubrey was singing loudly to her baby, after having whipped the poor little thing severely.

She smiled rather scornfully as Wilmington entered. "*Comment vous portez vous,*" she said, gaily. "Why, Mr. Wilmington, one scarcely catches a glimpse of you now, you are so intent upon exploring in these detestable woods. What, in the name of goodness, can you see so vastly entertaining in them? For my part, I shall be glad when we get back to New York; one is altogether buried alive here."

"I have found that some parts of the woods are very romantic, and I have had some fine sport. I shot a number of pigeons and brought them home; have I not heard you say that you were very fond of a pigeon pie?"

"Yes, you are very thoughtful, Mr. Wilmington; Conrad would not think of that. He is so changed since he got amongst his own folks. He seems almost to have forgotten that he has a wife."

"It is my fault, I think, Mrs. Aubrey, I take him away from you; he is acquainted with these woods, having explored them previous to his going to New York, and we men do not like to be confined to the house this fine weather."

"You will excuse me, Mr. Wilmington, but I really think that you would soon become wild were you to remain here. I am determined to go back on Monday. If Conrad does not choose to accompany me, I shall go alone."

"On Monday, Mrs. Aubrey! That is too soon. Now I was going to propose some pleasure for us all in the shape of an excursion through the woods to view a most romantic spot about four miles distant."

"Four miles! How, in the name of wonder, could you expect me to walk that distance!"

"I did not think of our walking—we might go on horseback."

"You know that I cannot ride on horseback. I should be terrified to death were I to mount a horse. It is good enough for country girls to use such violent exercise, but it would kill me."

Frederick smiled. Mentally, he asked himself if Conrad was blessed in the possession of such a wife, and he thought that the fragile Eglantine was as likely to suffer from over fatigue as Mrs. Aubrey; but he merely remarked—

"The most delicate and refined ladies ride on horseback."

Mrs. Aubrey glanced at him, and her dark eyes almost shot fire, as curling her lip most contemptuously, she replied—

"I have never seen it; but some people imagine delicacy and refinement where it does not exist, when they become blinded and particularly interested in certain individuals."

Wilmington took his flute from the bookcase; instead of doing good, he saw that he had done a vast deal of harm. It bade fair to be a stormy evening within doors, so he walked out from the presence of Mrs. Aubrey and sought the dining-room, where he found the sisters busily engaged.

"How have you succeeded?" eagerly enquired Eglantine.

"O, I have succeeded in bringing all her anger upon my devoted head."

"Then she has not relinquished the idea of going back on Monday?" asked Alicee.

"I fear not. She is rather more irritable than usual to day, but perhaps there will be a change for the better to-morrow; we shall see. In the meantime we shall have planned our little excursion."

"An excursion, Mr. Wilmington! Where?" asked Eglantine.

"To that lovely spot near the lake which I discovered to-day. I do so much wish that we could go there on horseback. We might leave our horses in care of a family who live near the place, then take a boat and sail across to a lovely little island in the lake. I know that you would enjoy it, Miss Aubrey, you ride so well, and Eglantine is so fond of the water. Are you not?"

"Yes, I love it very much. But Emily cannot ride, and it would not do to leave her alone; she was very much offended every time that we did leave her."

Wilmington shrugged his shoulders slightly. "I may be excused the remark," he said, "but Mrs. Aubrey is the least bit in the world too domineering over you. I do not think that it could possibly injure her in the slightest degree to keep house for you for one day in return for your kindness towards her since she has been here. But here comes Mr. Aubrey; if he consents to your going will you come?"

"We would be delighted," answered Eglantine.

(To be Continued.)

Miscellaneous.

Among the letters found by our soldiers in a rebel camp at Roanoke Island, was one from a young lady to her lover in the rebel army, in which she says:—"I hope we shall see each other again here; but if we do not, I hope we shall meet in Heaven, where there will be no Yankees."

Of the ten lines of ocean steamers plying between North America and Europe, the Arago and Fulton are the only two steamers owned in the United States, and of the 70,000 passengers transported across the Atlantic in 1861, only 3,400 were conveyed in American vessels.

Toombs a Lieutenant-General.—The news from the South is that the Confederates have organised a new grand military plan, which is to revive their waning fortunes. A part of it is that Robert Toombs, the violent orator, is to be appointed Lieutenant-General or General Commanding, and that he is to organise an offensive war against the North. Ohio and Pennsylvania are to be invaded, and the forces now in the border states driven home.

Candor.—When we come into possession of the facts of the case we must candidly, as we should cheerfully, admit that the British Government has acted fairly and honorably towards this country in respect to the Southern blockade; and indeed the publication of the correspondence between the two Governments for the last nine months leaves much less cause of complaint against the British Government on general subjects than the public was warranted in supposing to exist.—*Roch. Union.*

The Rebel Plans.—The whole rebel force cannot be over 200,000. 100,000 men of this force are probably in Virginia. The indications are that the rebels are considering the policy of combining a large force, letting their own territory go unprotected for a while, and attempting to penetrate the North. Failure in such a game would be utter ruin to them—but then they doubtless see ruin ahead if they continue to act on the defensive.

The gorilla is a strict vegetarian, the usual articles of its diet being berries, pine-apple leaves, wild sugar-cane, and, above all, a kind of nut enclosed in a very hard shell, so hard, indeed, that it requires a heavy hammer to break it; and this is probably one use for which was designed its enormous strength of jaw, which is sufficiently evinced by the facility with which the gorilla flattens the musket of any hunter who may be unfortunate enough to fall in its way.

The Winter in Russia.—The winter this year (says a St. Petersburgh letter) is unusually severe in Russia. Almost every day frozen bodies are found on the Neva. Three persons in a covered sledge from Cronstadt, with the driver were all found on its arrival to be completely frozen, the horses having brought the vehicle on to the usual place of stopping. Even the stones do not resist the cold, and several cracks are visible in the Alexander Monument, constructed of red Finland granite.

Tragic End of a Disappointed Lover.—The *Cologne Gazette* states that a sergeant of artillery, in garrison in that city, having been crossed in love, decided on putting an end to his existence, adopting the use of a rather unusual weapon—a field piece—for that purpose. Not having a regular gun cartridge he filled his tobacco pouch with powder and put it into his gun, and then placed the shot above it. He next lighted a piece of German tinder, which he put into the touch-hole, and then stood quietly at the mouth of the gun until the charge went off, killing him on the instant.

Curious Mode of Interment.—When a native of the Audaman Island dies, the corpse is covered with leaves, and tied up into a bundle with cordage of strong creepers, the ends being knotted together to form a sling to carry it to the grave. This is a small hole, 3 feet deep, dug with a pointed stick, the earth being thrown out with the hand; and two or three months after the burial of the corpse, when the flesh has rotted and been eaten away by the land crabs and ants, the bones are exhumed and taken to the encampment by the relatives, who each select one as a relict, the skull belonging to the nearest of kin.

Dahomey.—Lord Palmerston, in answering a question put by an hon. member on Friday evening, in reference to the King of Dahomey, said—Mr. Duncan was sent to the King of Dahomey, and the account he gave was something utterly disgusting. The palace was surrounded by a large and extensive wall, which was decorated with human skulls on spikes. He himself was compelled to be a witness to one of those human sacrifices, where the unhappy were put into things like canoes, and thrown over a parapet from forty to fifty feet high, and, if not killed by the fall, they were despatched by people standingly; and I very much doubt whether any persuasion would induce the present King of Dahomey, who seems, if possible, less imbued with feelings of humanity than his father, to abandon the practice.

FRIGHTFUL DEATH.

One of these watchers for seals in Labrador, a woman, had observed a monster seal for some hours; and feeling assured the hole had frozen so that she could reach the spot before the seal could bore through the ice, she ran forward, dart in hand; but observing her movements, the animal was on his head in a moment and turning round like a spin-top. The poor Esquimaux hastened up and plunged the dart through the seal's skin, but unfortunately he had just finished boring, and down he went, with the dart firmly fixed in his hide. The act was so sudden the poor creature had no time to disengage the cord round her waist, and was drawn across the hole with such frightful force that she was doubled up as it were in a funnel, without the power of moving, the seal acting as a dead weight on her body. When her companions came up, they had the sickening sight of beholding her broken corpse, attached to which was the monster seal, still plunging for liberty. After much toil they disentangled the corpse, and killed the animal—a sorry recompense for the loss of a sister.—*Recollections of Labrador Life.*

THE GREAT EASTERN AT MILFORD—SHOCKING DISASTER.

The attempt to place this Leviathan ship on the gridiron, on Sunday, failed partly in consequence of a south-east gale, but chiefly because of the breaking of the hawsers by which she was fastened to the shore. The Great Eastern left her moorings, off Milford, early on Sunday afternoon, in the charge of Captain Ivemy, the Queen's pilot for the Haven—who was assisted by Captain Jackson, of the well known firm of Ford and Jackson—and under the superintendence of Captain Budd. She was waited on by three tug steamers, for the purpose of assisting her to her berth on the gridiron, and she steamed gently up the harbor, with the earliest run of the tide. Before rounding the Wear Point, it was Captain Ivemy's intention to swing the huge vessel round, but the hawser which attached her to one of her attendant tug steamers, snapped off like a thread, and left her broadside to the full rush of the tide. The breaking of the rope was followed by one fearfully anxious minute, when it was doubtful to all on board whether she would not ground on the Wear Rock. Captain Ivemy, however, proved himself fully equal to the emergency—he first shouted to let go the anchor, but instantly finding the ship answered her helm beautifully, his second command, following on the heels of the first, was, "All right, full speed a-head." Speed was put on, the vessel rapidly came round and all danger was over. For the purpose of placing her on the gridiron strong hawsers were brought on shore, and others attached to the accompanying pilot tugs, but in performing this necessary duty a most deplorable accident occurred. Capt. Lord Frederick Kerr, of the "Blenheim," had sent by request one of the principal boats of that ship, to assist in carrying the hawsers, and otherwise render help. A rope was thrown from the Great Eastern to the "Blenhiem" boat, which was adroitly caught by the men, and quickly fastened round one of the thwarts of the boat. While this was being done, the hawser was rapidly paid out from the ship, and it is supposed that the tide drifted the slack or bight of the hawser under the screw, for instantly the rope got foul in one of the fans, and the first revolution drew the unfortunate "Blenheim" boat right in upon the screw. Thirteen of the men, seeing their imminent danger threw themselves at once into the [illegible] the remaining four failed to escape in time, and the boat was rapidly sucked into the whirlpool formed by the screw revolution. All hope seemed to abandon them when one of the fans struck the boat, but instead of smashing it to pieces, the fan threw the boat up, and then drew it in between the screw and the vessel. The scene was now awfully exciting, horror was depicted on all faces, when some one with great presence of mind, shouted "stop her." The command was instantly obeyed—the engine was suddenly stopped, and upon the eighth of a circle of a revolution, otherwise the four men would, with the rise of the next fan, have been crushed to pieces. The whole of this exciting affair occurred in less time than our readers will occupy in reading the account. The accident was so unexpected and so sudden, that it was impossible even to cut the rope before the boat was sucked in upon the screw. The four men were speedily rescued from their dangerous position, and the screw was then gently moved, in order, if possible, to let the boat down uninjured. The first rise of the fan, however, smashed her in atoms, and the pieces of her wreck were whirled about in all directions, by the rapidly incoming tide. Meanwhile the situation of the men in the water was most perilous.

In a moment or two they were carried some hundreds of yards from the scene of the accident, and were widely scattered over the water. To save them all, seemed an almost hopeless task, but the most heroic efforts were made for this purpose. One man, whose name we were unable to ascertain, but who is a seaman on board a Plymouth lighter—the Hamoaze—performed a most desperate deed of daring. He was standing on the quarter-deck of the Great Eastern when the accident happened; and seeing that one of the men who was struggling in the water, was evidently sinking, this gallant sailor seized a rope, and sprang from the bulwarks of the Great Eastern into the boiling flood beneath. A most fearful plunge, and one which it is impossible to contemplate without a shudder. The noble fellow, however, rose to the surface uninjured, and, striking out seized the sinking man by the hair of his head, and held him above water, and presently a boat came and took them both in. Another man, of the name of Harry Rees, and who, we believe, is in the employ of Messrs. Ford and Jackson, succeeded, after making the most desperate efforts, in rescuing two of the men, and bringing them safely to shore. Rees is a veteran in the art of saving men from drowning, and his exploits in this line are most honorable to him. He had before this time saved eight men from a watery grave, and Sunday last added to his laurels. The steamers which were in attendance on the Great Eastern, were all most actively and praiseworthily engaged in striving to save some of the men; life-buoys were thrown overboard from the ship—the Coast Guard boat, which was lying off the dockyard, as soon as the accident was observed, instantly hoisted sails, and made for the spot, where she arrived in a couple of minutes—the ferry boats from the slip, also rendered every assistance they could, and in a few minutes 11 out of the 13 men were rescued. Two of these 11 were taken up insensible—one was taken on board the Blenheim, and the other, a young man of the name of Login, a resident of Pembroke dock, was brought to the quarters of the coast-guard. Here the restoratives, usual in cases of suspended animation, were applied by Capt. Kerr and others, and after some time, those around had the gratification of seeing Login completely restored. Eleven being thus accounted for as being taken out of the water, and four off the fan of the screw, two out of the 17 were still missing, and notwithstanding the most untiring efforts were made by the boats to discover them, not a trace of them was visible. It is supposed they must have sunk instantly upon leaping into the water.

The Canadian Post.

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THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Thurlow Weed in his last letter from England says:—"I go when I get time to the Parliament House, and this evening in some expectations of a debate on American affairs; but it did not come on. I begin to like the way business is done in Parliament. The manner is business like. There is no 'Buncombe'—no 'spread eagle' declamation. Men who have sense talk sensibly, and to the purpose. The Ministers who are members also, sit on the right of the Speaker, to explain the views of the Government and to answer questions. Although the body is composed of some 600 members, the Chamber is not half as large as our Hall of Representatives. The House is only full when it "divides" on important questions, and then many stand up. I like, too, their mode of stopping personalities of debate, and especially their process of stopping duels. An example has just occurred. Sir Robert Peel offended the O'Donoghue, who immediately sent a hostile note. Lord Palmerston committed the facts to the House. The Speaker called on the O'Donoughue to withdraw his challenge and apologise to the house for an abuse of its privilege. This was done and the matter ended. This is a sensible way of reforming a popular nuisance. In reading as we do, in English papers, reports of debates, the frequent recurrance of "Hear," "Hear," seems senseless. But in listening to these debates, you soon discover a reason for, and a fitness in these interjections. They occasion no interruption, and rather aid than embarass the Speaker."

MR. MASON IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sitting beside Sir Page Wood, there was under the umbrageous canopy a lion of the first water, or at any rate a sea-lion, the oceanic lion upon whom has caused such a torrent of wishy-washy caterwauling as hasn't been witnessed within sound of Bow-Bell since Dick Whittington's tortoishell Tom was a kitten. Who was the lion? One of the Yankee lions whom the British Lyons lately liberated. Which of the tarnation twain was it? Well, some said it was one, and some t'other; some Slidell, more Mason; and the Masonites had it. A very free and easy mason he certainly looks; taking the embroilment as cool as a cucumber, or rather as a salamander, which must be the embodiment of frigidity, for it is never overdone by any amount of cooking; always crispy, never burnt on the outside. Not unlike Dallas in face, and of much the same age, but stouter, with more grey hair instead of white, and none on the poll "where the wool ought to grow," as the Ethiopic troubadour warbles the illustrious, or at least the notorious stranger seemed quite at home under the gallery, native and to the manner born, and as much at his ease as though he were Sam Slick;—Haliburton, not a bad judge, pronouncing the impudence inimitable.—*London Correspondent of the Liverpool Albion.*

SCENES AT THE NASHVILLE POST OFFICE.

Opening the Post Office here developes the anxiety to communicate with the North. Not an hour passes, that scores of ladies and gentlemen do not call to enquire when the first mail from the North may be expected. Swarms of persons crowd up with letters, nearly every one of which is directed to some one in the Northern States. Well dressed and intelligent gentlemen come up with open letters and ask to have them read, evidently supposing that there is to be as thorough an espionage over the mails as they themselves have had. Mothers come in with letters to their sons, from whom they have not heard from for eight months, and asked, with an air of distressed certainty, whether it is really true that they can write to the North without interruption. "I am very sorry to see you here at all," said a young lady at the Post Office, this morning, "and I hope you'll have to leave soon again, but oh! I'm so glad I can write home once more." "Are you quite sure you can get a letter all the way to Philadelpia without some Lincolnite destroying it?" asks an old man, all of whose friends and relatives remained in the Quaker City. "Will you look over this, sir, so as to be sure there is nothing wrong in it, that it may go on as fast as possible?" asks a young lady, dressed in deep mourning. "It is'nt necessary at all, madam," replies the officer, "They'll go just as speedily without examination." "Oh, no, sir, I'd rather have you look at it, to be sure that it will go." The postmaster runs his eyes over the letter, and finds it a piteous appeal to a long unheard off mother to come down and comfort her. Her husband has gone with the army, her child lies dead in the house, her aunt is at the point of death, and she yearns for sympathy from home and kindred. And so they go.

PLEASANT NEIGHBORHOODS.

One's pleasure, after all, is much affected by the quality of one's neighbors, even though one may not be on speaking terms with them. A pleasant bright face at a window is surely better than a discontented, cross one; and a house that has the air of being inhabited is preferable to closed shutters and unsocial blinds, excluding every ray of sunlight and sympathy. We like to see the glancing, cheerful lights through the windows of a cold night, or watch them, as evening deepens, gradually creeping from the parlor to the upper stories of the houses near us. We like to watch the little children go in and out the door, to play, or to school. We like to see a white-robed baby dancing up and down at the window in its mother's arms, or the father reading his newspaper there at evening, or any of these cheerful, impromptu home glimpses, which, though we are no Paul Pry, we will assert go to make a pleasant neighborhood to those who live for comfort instead of show. Sad, indeed, some morning, on waking, it is to see the blinds down and the shutters closed, and know that death's angel, while it spared our threshold, has crossed that of our cheerful neighbor. Sad to miss the white-robed baby from the window, and see the little coffin at nightfall borne into the house. Sad to see innocent little faces pressed at eventide against the window-pane, watching for the "dear papa" who has gone to his long home.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Spring Importations direct from Europe.

BROUGHALL & GIMSON

Beg to announce that they have now on the way from Great Britain several cases of Dry Goods, consisting in part of

DRESSES,
SILKS,
MANTLES,
SHAWLS,
CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,

of the latest style and fashion, which will be sold cheap for Cash, and Cash only, at

BROUGHALL & GIMSON'S,
LINDSAY.

Lindsay, March 20, 1862.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Some time ago we issued a notice stating that all subscriptions paid up by the First of Feb. should only be charged at the rate of $1.50 per annum. Numbers have availed themselves of the opportunity; others have wished for further delay, and so to meet the views of all parties, we will continue to receive payment at the above rate during the month of March, after which the full rate of $2.00 will be charged on all subscriptions not paid in advance. Enclose a dollar bill in a registered letter, post-paid, to show your willingness to meet our reasonable expectations.

Subscribers in town who have not already paid, are respectfully requested to render payment immediately.

The Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, C.W.
THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1862.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

"The Government candidate, Mr. Turcotte, gained the chair, by virtue of Ministerial influence, and the odium of the choice rests solely with the administration. It need not be concealed that Mr. Turcotte is *a most objectionable man for the position to which he has been elevated.* His fiery, impetuous temper, displayed in the debates—his disloyalty, avowed by himself at the time of the breaking up of the last Parliament, when he threatened to appeal to France for the maintainance of Lower Canadian privileges, and rendered still more suspicious by his recent journey to France, the treasonable objects of which were bruited by the Parisian newspapers—his bad reputation in Upper Canada, and his unpopularity among the British residents of the Lower Province, all combine to make the choice a most unfortunate one."

We clip the above impartial opinion, coming as it does from a Ministerial source, from the Kingston *News.* In a few words the case is fairly stated by our contemporary. "Disloyalty!" "impetuous temper!" Yes, it is a disgrace to a British Colonial Parliament, that such a man as Mon. Turcotte should hold the Speakership and preside over the deliberations of the peoples' representatives. Is it in this way that avowed hostility to British sway and cherished institutions is rewarded? If so, let it be known. It certainly augurs but ill for the purity of Legislation, and the warmth of our Patriotism, when a bigotted opponent of everything Anglo-Saxon—one who does not even conceal his hatred to the Constitution and laws under which the British Empire and Colonial dependencies have attained their present dimensions and greatness—receives the highest position in the gift of the "Commons of Canada." But aside from what we have now adverted to—and which should have been sufficient to consign any one ever after to private life—Mon. Turcotte is so thoroughly partizan, as to be entirely unfitted to occupy the Chair. In every respect his opponent, the Hon. L. V. Sicotte, formed a marked and pleasing contrast. Nothing can be urged against him. Every inch a gentleman; well experienced, from having filled the position in a former Parliament; in every respect beyond the breath of suspicion, he would have filled the position with honor to himself and with advantage to the country. When Speaker before his decisions were *never* reversed. No one can accuse him of partizanship; and *this* may be the reason why he is not again Speaker of the House.

The vote on the Speakership does not promise smooth sailing for "me and my colleagues." Ministerial, 66; Opposition, 53; giving a majority of 13 to the Ministry. On the election of Mr. Smith, as Speaker of the last Parliament, Ministers had a majority of 37. In the present case, instead of a majority of 26, which the organs were counting on, they have only a majority of 13—that is, a majority [illegible] in Lower Canada; and a minority [illegible] in Upper Canada.

We regret to notice that Mr. Dunsford, by his very first vote in the House, has disappointed many of his warmest friends. His constituents may depend on being kept posted. They will scan his votes with eagerness, and will doubtless closely watch how his votes in the House tally with his professions on the hustings.

THE OPPOSITION.

The Opposition is now properly organized. Mr. Sicotte has been formally elected leader of the Lower Canadian section; while Mr. Foley heads the forces from the Upper Province. Messrs. Mowat, Wilson, Connor, McDougall, Wallbridge, Howland and Patrick were appointed to watch the business of the House, and prepare motions, &c., on behalf of the Opposition. We may expect warm work shortly; and it is possible that a few days may change the small majority which ministers now have to a still larger *minority!* "So mote it be."

SHELVED AT LAST.

The Hon. J. C. Morrison, Solicitor General West, for the past two years without a seat in the House, has at last received his reward, having been appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

After a vacancy of many months the Chancellorship of the Court of Chancery has been filled by the Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet. The Commissionership of Crown Lands is consequently vacant, as well as the Solicitor Generalship. In the Upper House the Presidency of the Council is vacant by the resignation of the Hon. John Ross, who, it is said, is positively out of the Government.

THE HOME DIVISION.

We are glad to notice that, at a Convention held in Georgetown last Thursday, J. C. Aikens, Esq., late M.P.P. for the County of Peel, was unanimously elected as the standard bearer of the party in the coming election for Legislative Councillor for this Division. Mr. Aikens will make a useful member of the Upper House. He is a thorough Reformer and in every way worthy of the confidence and support of the electors of the Home Division.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Godey's Lady's Book for April.—Louis A. Godey, Philadelphia. $3 per annum.

This favorite Ladies' Book has attained an unrivalled position as to merit a popularity in every State in the Union and through the British American Provinces. We may almost judge with certainty regarding the refinement of a district by the number of families in which Godey is read and appreciated. We always have peculiar pleasure in noticing this magazine, as we are sure we cannot say too much in its praise. It is always the earliest and most regular periodical placed on our table. The profusion, variety and beauty of the plates and engravings in the April number have never been equalled. It contains no less than *seventy eight* engravings in this one issue.

Ladies will find themselves well repaid in reading and studying the Science of Dress-Cutting, whereby all may be enabled to learn the mystery of cutting their own dresses.

The reading is always refined and select, being calculated to improve and refine. We have no doubt but it will always continue to hold its present enviable position as the most popular fashionable magazine of the day.

CANADA.

To be Hung.—The wretched young man, Edward Keenan, of Milton, who was found guilty at the recent assizes of the awful crime of murdering his own mother, was sentenced to be hanged on the 12th of June next.—*Oxford Herald.*

Fire in Hamilton.—We learn by special telegraph that a fire broke out in the residence of Capt. Harbottle, Hughson street, about twelve o'clock last night, and in a short time totally destroyed it, with all the furniture and a number of valuable paintings. The family had barely time to escape with their lives. A furious snow-storm has been raging since seven o'clock, the snow being drifted in some places to a depth of three feet.—*Globe, March 21.*

Carting Flour.—The *Journal de Quebec* gave some time ago a strange account of the mode in which the rats of that city rob the flour sheds, for the purpose of storing their holes. The rat, it says, commences by boring into a barrel in the second or third tier, never in the lowest, and having excavated a large enough hole to admit his body, he rolls himself over and over in the flour until his fur is thoroughly stocked with it, and thus carries it to his nest. It is added that the rats show themselves excellent connoisseurs in always choosing the best flour.

Fatal Accident near Preston.—A young lad, Frederick Baumgartner, aged about 16 years, came to his death yesterday, on Mr. Eli Markie's farm, near Preston. The lad was engaged putting peas on a cutter, and after being through, it is supposed he tried to turn the horse. In doing this he must have fallen in the deep snow at the side of the road. In the horse's struggle to get up, the boy most likely fell, and was stepped on. One of the corks entered right above the eye into the brain. Death must have resulted instantaneously. When found the horse was standing quietly within ten feet of the dead body of the poor boy.—*Waterloo Chronicle.*

Shocking Death.—Late on Friday evening last intelligence was received of the death of Mr. James Hamilton, formerly a resident of Brantford, but during the past five or six years residing in Stratford, where he filled the office of High Bailiff, to the satisfaction of all concerned. Mr. Hamilton unhappily met his death at the Acton station of the G. W. Railway. He was endeavoring to climb up a locomotive while in motion, when his foot slipped, and he fell beneath the tender, which passed over his body, instantly killing him. Mr. Hamilton was well known and highly respected in Brantford, and his friends and acquaintances will hear of his demise with regret. The deceased was married only about eight months since.

Inquest on the Body of a Woman.—On Friday last an inquest was held by Mr. Jno. Shaw, a Coroner of this city, upon the body of a woman, Bridget Finnigan, well known for her dissipated habits. She came home drunk to a Mr. O'Neill's. She lay down on a settee, fell off and immediately expired. There were four witnesses examined and the verdict of the jury was "death from intemperate habits."—*Kingston Whig.*

Burglaries in Brockville.—During the past week several acts of burglary and theft have been committed in Brockville. Several articles of clothing were stolen during the night of the 11th inst., from the McKenzie House, kept by Mr. Alexander Johnston. Mr. Mullaney, of the Brockville Saloon, was also visited, and some cigars and other articles were stolen from his premises. On the night of Monday Mr. Odell's house, in Buell Street, was entered, but the noise made by the burglar was heard and an alarm raised. The burglar made his escape by a window, but was caught by some young men who were on their way home. The burglar turns out to be a young colored man just discharged from the Penitentiary, where he had served a three years imprisonment for robbing the store of Mr. William Hutcheson, of this town. His name is Charles Rodgers. We believe he was only discharged from the Penitentiary on the 6th inst.—*Brockville Recorder.*

Fire at Millbrook.—Millbrook, that had so long been free from fires, seems to be getting pretty well scorched by that fiery element now-a-days. It was but a few days ago that a fine dwelling-house, owned by W. H. Snowden, Esq., and occupied by Dr. Turner, was burned; loss about $1,000; no insurance. We have now to record the total destruction of one of the finest blocks of buildings in the village, comprising four stores with dwellings above, being on the north west corner, in the heart of the Village. The shops were occupied as follows: 1st Mr. Twamley who had lately bought out Mr. Wm. Staples stock of groceries, crockery, liquors hardware &c.; 2nd J. Might, Saddler; 3rd Armstrong and Wood, general merchants; 4th we believe was unoccupied. As we write this we have not the particulars as to the origination of the fire or amount of property destroyed. Since writing the above we learn that the fire extended westward, burning two other buildings, thus making a full sweep to Howden & Eyres Store.—*Port Hope Messenger.*

The Fatal Railway Accident Yesterday.—We noticed in our Second Edition last evening, that a man had been killed on the crossing of the Lachine Railway, Seigneur Street. The following are additional details. The man, who was about fifty years of age, was named Francois Laurent, and was a Stone-mason. On the approach of the Grand Trunk cars, which were coming from the West, he was seen a short distance ahead, and right in the middle of the track. The engine-driver did everything possible to warn the unfortunate man, who, it seems, was both deaf and dumb, but all in vain; and the locomotive was reversed to no purpose. The man was knocked down and the wheels passing over him severed the head from the body, killing him instantly. When the train was stopped the body was found to have been driven about twenty paces from where it had been decapitated. An inquest was held this morning and the Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.—*Daily Witness, March 21.*

Horrible Murder at Sarnia.—A horrible murder was perpetrated near Sarnia, on Monday evening. Four men had been drinking at a saloon in Sarnia. A quarrel arising from some dispute in regard to politics, they went outside to settle their differences by a fight. The saloon-keeper followed them out and succeeded in separating them, when one of them, named Burke, immediately started for his boarding-place, a tavern about a mile distant from the village. On reaching it he went to his room, and taking from his carpet-bag a dirk knife, came down stairs and stated to the inmates of the house that he would cut somebody up with it. Those present endeavored, unsuccessfully, to prevent him from leaving the house. Going out he waited until the men with whom he had the quarrel in the village came along on their return home, when he rushed upon them and commenced cutting and slashing indiscriminately, in the most savage manner. One man received a thrust which pierced his hands, but was otherwise uninjured. The murdered man received two fearful stabs, one in the neck and a second in the left breast, the knife penetrating to the heart. He staggered a few steps into the house, and immediately fell dead on the threshold. The murderer was promptly arrested, without resistance, and placed in confinement. He is comparatively unknown in the vicinity where he lived, having only taken up his residence there last autumn. At the time he arrived in Sarnia he was dressed in the United States' uniform, and it is supposed by some that he is a deserter from the army.—*Free Press.*

UNLUCKY PEOPLE.

It is a part of the great fact of luck—the indubitable fact that there are men, women, ships, horses, railway engines, whole railways, which are unlucky. I do not believe in the common theory of luck, but no thoughtful or observant man can deny the fact of it. And in no fashion does it appear more certainly than in this, that in the case of some men cross-accidents are always marring them and the effect they would fain produce. The system of things is against them.

They are not in every case unsuccessful, but whatever success they attain is gained by brave fighting against wind and tide.

At College they carried off many honors, but no such luck ever befel them as that some wealthy person should offer, during their days, some special medal for essay or examination, which they would have gained as of course. There was no extra harvest for them to reap; they could do no more than win all that was to be won. They go to the bar, and they gradually make their way; but the day never comes on which their leader is suddenly taken ill, and they have the opportunity of earning a brilliant reputation by conducting, in his absence, a case in which they are thoroughly prepared. They go into the church and earn a fair character as preachers; but the living they would like never becomes vacant, and when they are appointed to preach on some important occasion, it happens that the ground is a foot deep with snow.—*Frazer's Mag.*

The Bible is the companion of the Icelander's lamp; and, indeed, Iceland does illustrate how the Bible possesses the power to make life tolerable, and even charming, in the most adverse, not to say even wretched, circumstances. It is not often till near midnight that the sacred readings begin. They read the Psalms, they sing, the whole family joining in devotions. So the morning devotions are performed by the lamp. When the Icelander awakes, he salutes no person until he has saluted God. He usually hastens to the door, adores there the author of his being, then steps to the house, and says to the family "God grant you a good day."

OPENING OF THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, March 20, 1862.

His Excellency the Governor-General came down in state at half-past 3 this afternoon, to open the first session of the seventh Parliament of Canada. The members of the Legislative Assembly, headed by their Clerk, were summoned to attend His Excellency, and were speedily in waiting without the bar.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council then addressed both Houses, saying that his Excellency did not see fit, for various causes, to state the reason of his summoning Parliament until a Speaker had been chosen for the Legislative Assembly, but that he would do so to-morrow at 3 o'clock. The members of the Lower House then retired, and the Clerk then took the chair and called the Legislative Council to order.

Sir E. P. Tache moved, seconded by Hon. M. Cameron, that Sir A. McNab do take the chair of this House, as Speaker.

Hon Mr Reynold moved, seconded by Hon Mr Christie, that Hon Mr Patton be the Speaker.

The Hon Mr Hamilton moved, seconded by the Hon Mr Tache, that the Hon Mr Campbell be Speaker.

The Clerk first put the motion in favor of Sir A. McNab, when the House divided.—*Yeas,* 26; *Nays,* 23.

The Speaker elect was then escorted to the chair by his mover and seconder, and having suitably returned thanks for the distinguished honor conferred upon him, the House adjourned at 4-20.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Clerk took the chair at half-past 3 afternoon, when the members were summoned to attend his Excellency in the Chamber of the Upper House. On their return,

Att-General Cartier moved, seconded by Att-General McDonald, that Mr Turcotte, member for Three Rivers, be Speaker of the House.

Hon Mr Drummond moved, in amendment, that Hon Mr Sicotte be Speaker.

A debate arose, after which the House divided.

Yeas—Abbot, Alleyn, Anderson, Baby, Beaubien, Bell (North Lanark), Bell (Russell), Benjamin, Beaudreau, Blanchet, Bourassa, J. H. Cameron, Carling, Caron, Att-General Cartier, Cauchon, Chapais, Daoust, Dawson, DeCasos, Denis, Desaulniers, Dostaler, Dufresne, Dunkin, Dunsford, Ferguson, Fournier, Gagnon, Galt, Gaudet, Hebert, Jackson, Jones, Knight, Langevin, Labouteller, Att-General McDonald, McBeth, McCann, McLachlin, Mongenais, Morin, Sol-General Morris, Morrison, Morton, Portman, Powell, Prevost, Robinson, Robitallie, Rose, Ross, John S. Ross, Ryerson, Rykert, Scott, Sherwood, Simard, Simson, Street, Sylvane, Tacheraux, Tasse, Tett, Walsh—66.

Nays—Archambault, Ault, Biggar, Bourassa, Bowen, Burwell, Cockburn, Connor, Cowan, De Basderville, Dixon, Dorion, Drummond, Dufresne, Evantuel, Falkner, Foley, Fortier, Harcourt, Howland, Huntington, Huot, Jobin, Jolly, Kerskowski, Laframboise, Loranger, D. A. McDonald, John S. McDonald, McKenzie, McDougall, McGee, McKellar, Mowat, Munroe, Notman, O'Halloran, Patrick, Rankin, Ramilliard, Rymal, Scatchard, Smith, Somerville, Starnes, Sirton, Viger, Wallbridge, White, Wilson, Wright—53.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

March 21.

His Excellency the Governor-General proceeded in state at 3 p.m. to the Legislative Council Chamber, and having taken his seat upon the Throne, commanded the attendance of the Legislative Assembly.

The members of that body, preceded by their Speaker, speedily appeared at the bar.

The Hon J. E. Turcotte informed His Excellency that the choice of the Assembly had fallen on him to be their Speaker, and he prayed for the members the usual parliamentary privileges. After which His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following speech:—

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SPEECH.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:
Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

Since this Legislature last met Her Majesty and her subjects have suffered an irreparable loss in the death of the Prince Consort. It is not necessary for me to remind you that this illustrious Prince, though born and in a great degree educated in a foreign country, was truly British in thought, feeling and action. While the spirit of universal benevolence, by which he was animated, caused him to develop the great intellectual abilities with which nature had endowed him, and the stores of acquired information with which by his own industry he had filled his mind to the promotion of every well-devised plan for the moral and material improvement of his fellow creatures of all nations and races, I am sure you worthily estimate the virtues which marked the character of the departed Prince; that you appreciate the great bereavement which our Sovereign has sustained both in her public and domestic relations; and that you will join with me in laying at the foot of the Throne the respectful expression of our heartfelt sympathy and condolence.

Circumstances have occurred during the past autumn and winter, which gave an opportunity for exhibiting in a most striking and satisfactory manner, the statements of reciprocal attachment which do exist between the inhabitants of this Province of every race and creed, and their fellow-subjects in the Mother Country. The feeling of loyalty shown by her North American subjects has been made matter of special notice by Her Most Gracious Majesty in her Speech from the Throne on the opening of the Imperial Parliament, and such recognition cannot fail to be most grateful to you, as the representatives of the people of Canada.

I have to congratulate you on the blessing of an abundant harvest in the past year, and on the continuance of a satisfactory condition of our trade, notwithstanding the partial derangement to which it has been subjected by the effects of the civil war now unhappily raging in the United States.

I have directed papers to be laid before you, showing the extension by the French Government to Canadian built ships of the privileges in French ports already enjoyed by ships of British build. This cannot but be advantageous to the ship-building interest, and affords a fresh proof of the friendly feeling which underlies the alliances between England and France.

During the past recess a conference took place between delegates representing the Government of this Province and those of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, to consider the propriety of renewing the application to the Imperial Government in constructing the Railway which will unite the three Provinces. A joint delegation proceeded to England for the purpose of re-opening negociations with Her Majesty's Government. No answer has as yet been received. The final decision of the Imperial Government shall be communicated to you so soon as it shall reach me.

I have received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies an intimation that it is the intention of her Majesty's Government to introduce into the Imperial Parliament, in the present session, a bill for the abolition, in this and other colonies similarly circumstanced, of the power of the Superior Courts in England to issue the writs of Habeas Corpus into such colonies, in conformity with the representations made by my predecessor to the Imperial Government.

I would ask your careful consideration for a measure which will be submitted to you, for the purpose of securing a proper administration of Bankrupt estates in Upper Canada; and also for one having for its object the establishment of well regulated gaols and local Penitentiaries throughout the Province.

I have directed papers to be laid before you, which shows the Imperial Government entertains no objection to the establishment of a free commercial intercourse between the different Provinces of British North America, if the governments and legislatures of these Provinces can agree as to the basis upon which such an arrangement shall be carried into effect.

I have seen fit during the recess, to issue a commission to consider the present condition of the militia force of the Province, and the propriety of amending its organization and improving its efficiency. The report of that commission will be laid before you, and I would bespeak for the recommendations it contains, and the Bill which will be necessary in order to carry the recommendation into effect, your most careful and favorable consideration.

Other measures of public usefulness will also be submitted for your consideration.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

The accounts for the year which has just closed will be forthwith laid before you, and will, I trust, be found satisfactory.

I have to ask from you the supplies necessary for carrying on the service of Her Most Gracious Majesty for the current year; and I have directed that these Estimates shall be framed with all the economy consistent with a due regard to efficiency.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen:

I take this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging the good-will and kindness which have been shown to myself on the occasion of my assuming the government of the colony.

The Constitution has committed to your hands the guardianship of the interests of this great Province. I commend to your earnest, impartial and diligent care the several matters which may be brought before you, and I fervently pray Almighty God so to direct your counsels, that your acts may conduce to His glory, the honor of our Sovereign, and the prosperity and happiness of the people of Canada.

After His Excellency had retired, the Hon Mr S. Smith introduced a Bill, pro forma, entitled an Act relating to Common Schools.

It was agreed to take the Speech into consideration on Monday next.

The appointment of Standing Committees was also postponed.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, March 21.

On their return, a motion that the votes and proceedings be printed under the direction of the Speaker was carried, also motions for Select Committees on privileges and elections, on expiring laws, on railways, canals and telegraph lines, on miscellaneous private bills, on printing, on contingencies, and on public accounts.

Atty-Gen Cartier introduced a Bill, pro forma, to provide for the administration of oaths of office to persons appointed as Justices of the Peace.

Mr Wallbridge rose to a question of privilege. He said that for the Counties of Lennox and Addington, a special return had been made declaring that neither of the Candidates who contested the constituency were elected. He therefore moved, seconded by Mr Lorangar, that the Clerk of the Crown do attend this House on Monday, with all poll-books and papers relating to same.—Carried.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, March 24.

The Speaker took the Chair at 3 o'clock.

Hon Mr MOORE gave notice of his intention on Thursday next to move for a return of papers relative to the public buildings at Ottawa.

Hon Mr ALEXANDER brought in a bill to restrain Municipalities from issuing Debentures beyond a certain amount. The bill was read a first time.

Hon S. SMITH moved the discharge of the Order of the Day for the consideration of his Excellency's speech until Wednesday, as three vacancies, caused by the retirement of Honorables Messrs. Ross, Vankoughnet and Morrison, were not yet filled up.

The motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned until Wednesday, to-morrow being a statutory holiday.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, March 24.

The Speaker took the Chair at 3 o'clock.

After the usual routine business the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, in obedience to the order of the House, on Friday last, attended at the Bar of the House with the returns of the last election for Lennox and Addington; and Mr Wallbridge, seconded by Mr Loranger, moved that as it appears by the return of the Returning Officer, appointed to preside at the election of member for Lennox and Addington, and the poll books by him transmitted therewith, that Augustus F. Hooper, one of the candidates, had at the close of said election a majority of votes, and that notwithstanding the Returning Officer, Marshall Berry Roblin, did not declare the said Augustus F. Hooper returned and duly elected. Carried.

Mr WALLBRIDGE next moved that A. F. Hooper should have been returned as duly elected representative of Lennox and Addington.—Carried.

Mr WALLBRIDGE moved that A F Hooper has a right to take his seat in this House as such representative saving to all candidates and electors the right of contesting the said election as they think proper.—Carried.

Mr WALLBRIDGE moved that the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, do amend the return so as to declare Mr Hooper duly elected.—Carried.

Mr WALLBRIDGE moved that the Returning Officer, Mr P Roblin, do appear at the Bar of the House, on Monday, the 14th of April, to answer for his conduct.—Carried.

Atty-Gen CARTIER asked if it was the intention of the Opposition to move any amendments to the Address?

Mr SICOTTE replied in the affirmative.

Atty-Gen CARTIER, as the amendments were not printed, moved that the consideration of the Address stand over till Wednesday.—Carried.

The House adjourned till Wednesday.

Correspondence.

We wish it to be understood that though inserting communications from correspondents, we are not responsible for their opinions.

No communication will be inserted without a knowledge of the writer's name, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

To save disappointment, all letters should be prepaid, as no unpaid letters are taken from the Post-Office.

A CANADIAN IN THE UNITED STATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CANADIAN POST."

———Ville, Ohio, March 18, 1862.

Dear Post,—I take my pen in hand to fulfil a sort of half promise I made you before leaving for Yankeeland, that I would record, for the benefit of your numerous readers, anything which might be likely to interest them.

When at Port Hope I met with another victim of the somewhat notorious Adelphi Dramatic Company. He, it appears, had been left in charge of a sick Actress, the Company promising to pay their expenses, which, of course, they did not do, and he was unable to get away for want of funds.

During my stay at Niagara I was accosted by a Yankee Recruiting Officer, who very kindly inquired if I wouldn't like to enlist? I promptly declined his generous offer (much obliged to him all the same though). He informed me that he enlisted 3 or 4 Canadians a day on the average.

I stepped into a Saloon in Buffalo where an animated group were discussing politics, &c. One gentleman observed that he would like to have Lord John Russell standing on the edge of Niagara, wouldn't he shove him over, &c. Another proposed an ingenious method of executing Jeff. Davis *when he is caught.* It is but just, however, to mention that the first speaker was an Irishman and not an American.

The ignorance of the people here concerning Canadian affairs would doubtless amuse you no little. I was asked the other day "Does it require *high birth* or the *favor of the Queen* to obtain a public office in Canada?" But I am trespassing on your space—so no more just now. From your "own correspondent,"

J. B. N.

DIED.

At Lindsay, on the 26th inst., of croup, Ida Josephine, only child of Dr Playter, aged 7 weeks and 5 days.

Newspaper Readers.—The ill-natured man looks to the list of bankrupts; the tradesman to the price of bread; the stockjobber to the list of the day; the old maids to the marriages; the prodigal son to deaths; the monopolist to the hopes of a wet harvest; and the boarding school misses to everything that relates to marriage.

LATEST NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE *ANGLO-SAXON.*

Portland March 19.

The "Anglo-Saxon," Liverpool 6th, arrived at 2 this a. m.

The "Hansa" broke down on the 25th, but reached Southampton safely.

The "America" reached Liverpool on the 5th. The "Hansa" would repair her damaged machinery at Southampton; she will leave there on the 11th for New York. Goods for the "Bremen" have been transhipped.

Mr. Layard stated, in Commons, in reply to inquiries, that an officer of the "Sumter" named Myers, accompanied by a Mr. Thompson of Cadiz, landed at Tangiers from a French merchant vessel, were arrested by U. S. Consul, who requested assistance of Moorish troops for the purpose. He was not aware of any pressure being put on the Moorish Government, and Myers and Thompson had since been released.

Lord Palmerston, in response to inquiries, said the Government originally intended sending much larger force to Canada than that despatched, and it was only in consequence of representations from Colonial authorities that the number was reduced. He believed the confidence, vigor and power displayed had tended greatly to the peaceful solution of the difficulty with America.

The House of Commons adopted a resolution that colonies exercising the right of self government ought to undertake the responsibility of providing for their own internal security. Halliburton protested against the resolution as being ill-timed.

Importance of Federal victory at Fort Donelson generally recognized in England, causing an advance in American securities, and depression in cotton.

The *Times* admits the recent successes of the Federals and their importance; but says, that they have been gained in countries where the allegiance of the population was divided, and that they have scarcely brought the Federal Government any nearer than before to the reconstruction of the Union.

The *Post* hopes that both Unionists and Secessionists will look upon the present state of affairs as affording grounds for compromise—as the conquest of the South is beyond attainment on the one hand, and complete independence may be beyond the power of the South.

Cyrus Field had an interview with Earl Russel recently at the Foreign Office, in regard to connecting Europe and America by cable from Ireland to Newfoundland. It is understood to have been satisfactory and encouraging.

Great excitement and violence attended the election of member of Parliament for the County of Longford, Ireland. The military were called out and charged the rioters several times;—no lives lost, but many injured. Major O'Reilly, who headed the Irish Brigade in Italy, was elected; but Col. White's supporters were so intimidated and prevented from voting, that it is believed the election will be declared void.

ARRIVAL OF THE *AMERICA.*

Halifax, March 22.

The America sailed from Liverpool on the 8th, Queenston on the 9th, and arrived at 2 this a.m. She has 30 passengers for Boston. The Edinburgh arrived at Queenston, and the Jura at Londonderry on the 6th. Both reached Liverpool on the 7th.

The new Cunard steamer arrived at Liverpool from the Clyde to take her place in the line. Performance on passage reported highly satisfactory—her maximum speed on trial was 19 miles—average 17 per hour.

The screw steamer Spartan, bound for Halifax with military stores, &c., was lost on her passage. Seven persons were drowned, including Capt. Hand, 63rd Regt., wife and child.

In the House of Commons Mr. Gregory, pursuant to notice, called attention to the blockade of the Southern ports, and moved for copy of any correspondence on the subject subsequent to papers already before the House. He expressed his strong sympathy with the struggle for independence now going forward in the Confederate States, and declared the separation of the South from the North, and the reconstruction of the Union, were the only means by which we could hope to see slavery abolished in America.

Gibraltar advices report the pirate "Sumter" is still there, and the United States steamer "Tuscarora" at Algesiras.

Details are also given of the arrest at Tangier, of one of the "Sumter's" officers by Mr. Thompson, who lately filled the office of U. S. Vice-Consul at Cadiz. Their landing at Tangiers was accidental, and they were seized by soldiers. Letters from Tangier of the 26th, says that the prisoners who were confined in the U. S. Consulate, were on that day embarked in the U. S. ship of war "Ino," which was sent from Algesiras for that purpose. The Moorish minister, it appears, had demanded their release, but the U. S. Consul, in reply, threatened to strike his flag and leave the country, if he was interfered with in the disposal of his prisoners. The Moorish minister thereupon allowed the prisoners to be embarked. The affair occasioned much excitement among the Europeans. They armed themselves, closed the port gates, vainly asked the interference of the European representatives, and then went in body to the United States Consul to demand the release of the men. The riot was finally quelled through the interference of the British Minister. The Moorish authorities sent an escort of Moorish guards with the armed American party, who conveyed the prisoners to the beach in order to prevent a collision with the populace. As the British Ministers have stated in the House of Commons their belief that the prisoners have been released, it is presumed that they have later telegraphic information than the above. Official notice has been issued at Gibraltar that no signals are to be made communicating to one belligerent the proceedings of the other.

When a lady asks if you admire her dress, she expects you to express your admiration of herself.

However high house rents may be, you can always have at least one room at your command—the room for improvement.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

CAPTURE OF BEAUFORT, N. C.

THE PRIVATEER "NASHVILLE" BURNED.

Fort Monro, March 23.

The steamer "Chancellor Livingstone" arrived last night from Hatteras. Immediately after the occupation of Newbern, an expedition to Beaufort was started by Gen. Burnside. The place was, however, evacuated.

Fort Macon was blown up by the rebels and the steamer "Nashville" burned.

On the day General Burnside occupied Newbern, 1,600 rebel troops were on the road between Goldsboro and Newbern.

The "Swanee" sailed for Hatteras yesterday p. m. with mails and passengers.

Baltimore, March 23.

Among the passengers who arrived by the Old Point boat to-day, are four deserters from the rebel army. They were made prisoners by the rebels last May at Cedar Keys, Florida, where they had gone in the schooner "Stag" to load with timber which was confiscated.

The schooner was loaded with cotton, but was subsequently burned to escape a Federal cruiser. Compelled by necessity, they, the four men, enlisted in the 2nd Florida regiment last July. The regiment was ordered to Richmond, where they arrived the day after the battle of Bull Run. They were finally sent to Yorktown, where they have been ever since. On Saturday last they succeeded in escaping in a small canoe and reached Fort Monroe.

They state that Magruder's force around Yorktown is composed of about a dozen regiments, and that he has not over 6,000 fighting men, but at great Bethal and other points through the Peninsula, he has not less than 15,000. Some heavy guns are mounted near Yorktown. There are also fortifications three miles below Wyoming Creek.

During the first few weeks the force has been engaged in building casemates, but not of a very formidable character.

Washington, March 23.

Colonel Segar, representative elect from the Accomac District, arrived here this morning, confirming the intelligence in regard to the privateer "Nashville" and Fort Macon.

Baltimore, March 18.—Sergeant-Major D. H. Johnston, of the Twenty-Third Massachusetts Regiment, came a passenger by the steamer Commodore, in charge of the bodies of Lieutenant-Colonel Merritt, of the Twenty-Third Massachusetts Regiment, and Adjutant Stearne, of the Twenty-First Massachusetts Regiment, who bravely fell whilst leading on their regiments in an attack on the batteries of the enemy at Newbern. He reports the Confederate position was carried.

Kansas City, March 18.—Geo. T. Beale, bearer of despatches to Washington, brings advices from Santa Fe to the 3rd inst. He confirms previous accounts of the battle near Fort Craig, on the 21st ult. The Federal loss was 62 killed and 140 wounded. The Texans captured six of our field pieces, Colonel Steele commanding the Texans. The Texans were at Soceres, 38 miles north of Fort Craig. Nothing has been heard from them since the 25th, all communications being cut off.

Milwaukee, March 20.—A destructive fire at La Crosse, last night, burned the Augusta House, and 30 other buildings on Front and Pearl Streets. Total loss, $125,000—very little insurance.

St. Louis, March 20.—The official list of Federal loss at the battle of Pea Ridge, is as follows:—Killed 212; wounded 626; missing, 174.

Nashville, March 21.—Southern advices received here say that Yancy had arrived at New Orleans, and made a speech, avowing that no help could be procured from England or France, and urging retaliation by stopping cotton cultivation.

Cincinnati, March 24.

Wendell Phillipps attempted to lecture at the Opera House to-night. He commenced by avowing himself an abolitionist and disunionist. Persons in the galleries then hissed, yelled, and threw eggs and stones at him, some hitting him. He persevered, and was stoned and egged a second time, and a third time; the crowd now moved down stairs, crying "put him out," "tar and feather him," and giving groans for the nigger Wendell Phillipps; they were met near the stage by Phillipps' friends, and a fight ensued, during which Phillips was taken off by his friends. No one was seriously hurt.

It is stated that $20,000 in gold and Treasury Notes were destroyed by the burning of the "Congress" one of the U. S. frigates sunk by the "Merrimac."

MARKETS.

LINDSAY.

There is little doing in the Wheat market and prices have tended downwards. Oats and Potatoes are in demand and extreme prices asked. Owing to the breaking up of the roads, it is not expected that any large quantities of farm produce will be brought into this market more this season. The local demand continues good.

Wheat—Fall	0.80 to 0.90
" Spring	0.80 to 0.80
Barley	0.00 to 0.40
Oats	0.40 to 0.50
Peas	0.40 to 0.50
Beef, per 100lbs	3.50
Pork "	3.50
Turkeys, each	0.40 to 0.50
Mutton, per lb	00.4
Geese, each	0.30
Ducks	0.20 to 0.25
Chickens per pair	0.20 to 0.25
Flour, per 100 lbs	2.50
Indian Corn	1.35
Eggs	0.15
Potatoes, per bush	0.45
Butter, per lb. Firkin	0.12
" " Fresh	10.3

TORONTO.

Fall Wheat	.85 to 1.06
Spring Wheat	.80 to .88
Flour—Fancy, 4,40 to 4,45; dou. ex.	5.00 to 5.09
Oats	.38 to .40
Peas	.48 to .49
Barley	.56 to .58
Butter per lb, fresh 16c to 18c; Tub No1	.13 to .14
Eggs per doz	.18 to .20
Potatoes per bushel	.65 to .80
Cheese	.07 to .10
Hogs	4.00 to 4.50

MONTREAL.

Flour—per brl of 196 lbs, middlings	2.90 to	3.00
" Fine	4.00	4.30
" Supf, No. 2	4.65	4.75
" " No. 1	4.90	4.95
" Fancy	5.15	5.25
" Extra	5.50	5.60
" Supr extra	5.75	6.00
Oatmeal, per brl of 200lbs	3.90	4.10
Wheat, per 60lbs—U. C. Spring	1.05	1.07
Pork, per brl of 200lbs—Mess	13.00	13.50
" Prime Mess 11.00 to 11.50, Prime	9.50	10.00
Ashes—Pots, 6.65 to 6.75; Pearls, [illegible]	6.45	6.50
Pease, per 66lbs	.65	.70
Barley, per 50lbs	.60	.65
Corn, per 56lbs	.55	.60
Butter, per lb, inferior and ordinary	.10	.11
" Fair and good	.11	.12½
" Fine and choice dairy	.13	.15
Lard, per lb	.07½	.08
Cheese	.06	.07½
Tallow, per lb	.08½	.09
Leather—Spanish Sole, No 1, per lb	.24½	.25½
" " 2	.21½	.22½
" Slau, No1, 0.23 to 0.24½; No 2	.23	.24½
Calfskins	.62½	.70
Harness	.21	.24
Enamelled Cow, per foot	.16	.17
Hogs	4.25	4.50

ENGLAND.

A woman, aged 28 years, died at London last week, from typhus, which was, in the opinion of the medical attendant, aggravated by living in an apartment of a small six-roomed houses, in which 22 human beings are lodged.

DISTRESS IN COVENTRY.—The operatives of Coventry are at present in a condition of great distress. It is estimated that more than one-half of the whole laboring population are out of employment. Lord Leigh gives the number of unemployed persons in the borough at 25,000. According to the census of last year, the total population was 41,647.

ANOTHER LADY KILLED BY MACHINERY.—Last week, Mrs. Sarah Stanley, proprietress of the Stanley Saw-mills, Birmingham, was in the act of stepping over a spindle in the mill, when her dress was caught, and she was dragged into the machinery. Her son, who was standing close by at the time, immediately took hold of her, and raised an alarm. The engine was at once stopped, and the unfortunate woman was at once extricated from her awful position. It was then found that her body was almost severed in two, her clothes were torn from her person, and that her intestines were protruded. Death must, in fact, have been instantaneous.

A WHOLE FAMILY SUFFOCATED.—A most distressing occurrence took place at Cardiff on Monday morning, causing the death of four persons. A man named Patrick Connell residing in a back house in Ellen Street, New Town, Cardiff, together with his wife and two children, were found dead in their beds. It appears that on Sunday night, the weather being extremely cold, and there being no fire-place in their sleeping apartment, they kindled a quantity of coal in a tin pitcher, which they placed in the room before they went to bed. On Monday morning they were discovered dead in their bed by some of the neighbors, and medical aid was procured, but no sign of life was apparent in either case. The man was 40 years old, and his wife 25 years, the daughter 2½ years, and an infant boy only ten days old. An inquest was held on Monday evening, before Mr. R. L. Reece, the coroner of the county, and a verdict of 'Died by suffocation by inhaling carbonic acid gas' was returned.

SIR ROBERT PEEL AND THE O'DONOGHUE.

The correspondent of a Scottish newspaper gives the following brief sketch of "the quarrel" between The O'Donoghue and Sir Robert Peel, to which we briefly referred last week. The scene which occurred in the House of Commons last night exhibits the incomparable ease of address and readiness of resource which distinguish the Prime Minister. There arose a private row, in consequence of the public statement of Sir Robert Peel on Friday night to the following effect: Alluding to the alleged prosperity of Ireland, the right honorable gentleman said: "Of the justice of that opinion no more remarkable proof can be induced than that which took place the other day, when there was danger of a rupture with America, and Ireland was filled with American emissaries, who tried to arouse there a spirit of disloyalty. A meeting was held in the Rotunda, at which a few mannikin traitors sought to imitate the cabbage-garden heroes of 1848; but I am glad to say they met with no response. There was not a single man of respectability who answered the appeal." The O'Donoghue (who was chairman of said meeting) considered Sir Robert's words an imputation on his character, which no Irishman, with the definite article as a handle to his name, ought to submit to. There was but one way of wiping out the stain—blood. It seems that, before the House broke up on Friday night, Lord Palmerston heard not only of The O'Donoghue's dudgeon, but of his purpose to resort to gunpowder; whereupon the Premier sent Sir Robert Peel a note, warning him of his predicament; instructing him that any dispute out of the House about what took place within it was a breach of privilege, and intimating that he intended bringing The O'Donoghue's conduct before the House of Commons. In ignorance of all this, the agitated Irishman appointed a "friend" to wait on Sir Robert Peel, who, flatly refusing to apologise or retract a word of his Friday's speech, was then requested to name a friend in his behalf. The noble Viscount at the head of the Government, and judicious "bottle-holder," had provided beforehand for this demand, and instructed Sir Robert, in such an emergency, to refer The O'Donoghue's second to him. Major Gavin, who acted for The O'Donoghue, does not seem to have had gumption enough to suspect that the fact of being "referred" to Lord Palmerston betokened rather a farcical than a tragical issue to the affair. The Major waited on the Premier, who, to the gallant gentleman's amazement, began to describe the outrage which had been committed on the privileges of the House. "Oh!" says the Major, "if you take it up officially, there will be no use of my taking up your time longer." Of course not. Imagine an Irishman boiling with rage and thirsting for revenge, having the matter taken up officially, and handled as judicious Pam could only handle it! The end of the comedy was the public disclosure of the whole facts last night, amid roars of laughter. The O'Donoghue attempted to abuse Sir Robert Peel, but apologised to the House, and promised to proceed no further in his hostile intentions.

IRELAND.

THE BOY PREACHER IN BELFAST.—On Sunday last, Master Norris, the boy preacher, addressed congregations in the afternoon, and in the evening in Salem Church, York Street Methodist Church. The commodious edifice which was lent for these occasions, was crowded at each service, and in the evening several hundreds had to leave, unable to gain admission. Whatever may be thought of bringing out to preach a boy who ought to be at school, it is only justice to state that his discourses are much beyond what his years would indicate that anything delivered by him should be. Whether they be really his own, or drawn from other sources, there is still an amount of talent displayed in the power, energy and manliness with which they are delivered which astonishes his hearers, who, if they did not see him, would believe it was a man of some mind who was speaking. The boy, it appears, is the son of a working-man, and has himself spent some years in a factory. That he is possessed of natural abilities is obvious to any who hear him, but no one can resist the thought which arises that he ought to be at school, not but he speaks with correctness and appropriateness and arrangement. but school, one feels, is the place for youths, and when they grow to be men they are quite time enough to "put away childish things." Precocious boys and precocious girls—for a girl of thirteen is now announced to lecture in the Metropolitan Hall, Dublin—ought to be put under the care of school-teachers, who would find trouble, no doubt, to train them down into reasonable pupils. That the public run to hear such, and eagerly crowd a place of worship, and stand for two hours, is only another of those strange things which mankind will do—another development perhaps of man's curiosity.—*Belfast News Letter.*

SCOTLAND.

A NATURAL CURIOSITY.—A singular instance of the foresight of a field-mouse has just been brought under our cognizance. A person clearing the garden-ground of Mr. Thomas Thomson, Dalkeith, came upon a growing turnip, which he pulled up by the root. Guess his astonishment when he found that the turnip was completely hollowed out as neatly as if it had been done by the chisel of a joiner, and the interior filled by large garden beans. The work, from the size of the hole whence the inside of the turnip had been extracted, was manifestly that of a mouse, and the object, no doubt, of filling the interior with beans was to provide against hunger in the barren winter weather. Near the place where the turnip was growing there were several stalks of beans, upon which some pods had been left, and it is supposed that the cute mouse had helped itself to these. We counted the beans in the turnip—a small one—and found that they amounted to no less than six dozen and two.—*Scottish Farmer.*

ACTION FOR DAMAGES AGAINST A MINISTER.—In the Sheriff Small Debt Court, Hamilton, on Friday last, an action was brought at the instance of Alexander Wiseman, residing in Strathaven, church officer of the parish church of Avondale, against the Rev. Robert Reid Rea, minister of the parish of Avondale, and residing at the Manse there, concluding for '£12, as loss, injury, and damage sustained by the pursuer in his person, clothing, character and feelings, in consequence of the defender having, without any just cause, upon Sunday, the 29th of December last, within the vestry connected with and attached to the parish church of Avondale, and whilst the pursuer was attending to his duties as church officer, violently and most irreverently attacked and assaulted, and with closed fists struck the pursuer upon the face and other parts of his body, to the serious injury of his person; and, secondly, having, time and place aforesaid, by force, thrust the pursuer from the said vestry, and closed the door of the same upon the prisoner's hand, whereby one of his fingers was put out of joint, and his hand otherwise injured and bruised, in consequence of which the pursuer was unable for his employment for three weeks." On the case being called, both parties appeared at the bar personally, when the defender denied the statements set forth in the complaint. The Sheriff thereupon allowed a proof, and appointed the same to take place in his chambers on Tuesday last, at 12 o'clock noon. On Tuesday, after hearing evidence for and against the clergyman, the case was adjourned till Tuesday next.

"STEEPLE JACK" ALIVE AGAIN.—It seems the man who was killed in Manchester a day or two ago, and whose death was chronicled as that of "Steeple Jack," was, after all, not entitled to such a 'high' appellation, and that the true Steeple Jack—the real original article—is at present engaged in pursuing his exalted vocation at Dundee. For the past few weeks Steeple Jack has been occupied in repairing the stalk at the works of Messrs. Jas. Malcolm and Sons, Bell Street, on the top and on the outside, by "pointing," &c. During the whole time he has been engaged he has wrought while the works were going, and the stalk in use, and he makes it a boast—and it is one which will be appreciated by manufacturers—that in all his operations he never "stops the works," nor uses scaffolding. When he gets a job, the first thing he does is to fly a kite over the stalk, or steeple, and then proceeds to secure his ropes. He is at present suffering from an injury to his foot, which he received when recently repairing the top of the spire of Methven Church, and works with the aid of two staves, but whenever he gets on his seat he displays the greatest activity, and when on the top of the stalk seems to move about with greater ease and freedom than on the ground. On Saturday, when his work was concluded, he slipped jauntily down, and, after a few minutes' fingering among his ropes at the bottom of the stalk, the word was given to an assistant who had been called for the occasion, and, presto! down came the rope—the whole affair not occupying five minutes.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

A MODERN HERMIT.—A man named Robert M'Kenzie, was a day or two ago discovered singularly housed, in the vicinity of Selkirk. A shooting party, while ranging the woods, found what appeared to be a human habitation, but at the time it was unoccupied, although giving evidences of having been constructed with considerable care, and of having been tenanted at no distant period. Its walls were composed of a number of sacks suspended from the trunks of trees, and its roof consisted of cut branches. After watching for some time, the tenant of the rude habitation was discovered. His appearance would to an imaginative mind have at once suggested the idea that here was one who had renounced the world with its pleasures and cares, and betaken himself to his lonely dwelling to lead a hermit's life. His looks betokened a quiet and inoffensive disposition, and his manner the most humble simplicity; while a deep-seated melancholy was expressed in his every feature. His dress was but indifferent; but he had a plentiful and varied supply of provisions, and about 14s. in cash in his pocket. His "kit," which he kept in an old sack, consisted of bread, cheese, butter, coffee, sugar, candles, pepper, mustard, onions, red herrings, an old knife, a pitcher, several tin canisters, thread, twine, some hundreds of small nails, an axe, and many other articles besides—all equally useful. To prevent discovery, he cooked his victuals at a considerable distance from where he slept. The walls of his sylvan retreat were found to be composed in part of sacks stolen full of flour from the barn of a neighboring farmer. On a charge of having stolen the sacks and the flour, he was conveyed to Selkirk, where, after a summary trial, he was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment for the theft.

[PARAGRAPH ADVERTISEMENTS.]

MATHEWS' CHOCOLATE WORM DROPS never fail to destroy and exterminate all kinds of intestinal worms. Are perfectly reliable in all cases, and far superior to any and all of the fancy worm confections and nauseous vermifuges in use. They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as they contain no mercury, or other deleterious drug. Mothers should always purchase them and give their children no other. (No cathartic whatever, is necessary to be given.) Each box contains 24 drops or lozenges. Price 25 cents. For sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines.—A. I. Mathews, general agent, Buffalo, N.Y., and Fort Erie, C.W.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY!—*Madam Boivin's Celebrated Silver-Coated Female Pills.*—The only certain and safe remedy for all uterine obstructions, monthly difficulties, irregularities, and all the other diseases to which the woman, wife, and mother is peculiarly liable. These pills contain no deleterious ingredients, but are safe and certain in their action. They will be found to exert the happiest effect in all cases of prolapsus uteri, in leucorrhea, or the whites; they will be found the easiest and most certain cure that can be found. It is on account of this certainty they should not be taken by pregnant females (during the first three months), as miscarriage is certain to be brought on, but at other periods their use is perfectly safe. N.B.—One Dollar enclosed to any authorised agent, will ensure package of pills by return of mail.—C. Crosby, general agent, Fort Erie, C.W., Buffalo, N.Y. *Caution*—Beware of counterfeits, the genuine have the signature of "C. Crosby" on the outside wrapper. For sale by all respectable druggists.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE!

LOST and supposed to have been burnt by the fire of the 5th July last, a NOTE OF HAND made by TIMOTHY WARD, for $40, dated sometime in the month of June last, and payable to THOMAS PHILIPS or bearer, some time in the present month. Said note was my property at the time it was lost, and all parties are hereby notified that payment thereof has been stopped.

JAMES LENIHAN.

Lindsay, 27th March 1862. 142-3in

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY
OF TORONTO, C.W.

Incorporated 1851.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $400,000.

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO.

Fire Risks taken on all descriptions of Property at Moderate Rates.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

☞ Terms of Application, and all necessary information, to be had on applying to

J. B. KNOWLSON, Agent at Lindsay.

142-1m

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.

CAPITAL - - - $400,000
ASSETS - - - - 500,000

Isolated Dwellings and contents insured at very low rates. Particular attention paid to insuring *Farm Buildings and their contents.*

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

Terms of application, and all necessary information, to be had on applying to

J. B. KNOWLSON, Agent at Lindsay.

142-1m

English Magazines for March.

I.
CORNHILL—Edited by M. Thackery, 30 cents.
II.
ST. JAMES'—Edited by Mrs. S. C. Hall, 30 cents.
III.
McMILLAN—Edited by D. Masson, 30 cents.
IV.
DUBLIN—Edited by J. Duffy, 20 cents.
V.
TEMPLE BAR—Edited by G. A. Sala, 30 cents.
VI.
BLACKWOOD AND THE FOUR REVIEWS.

American Magazines.

HARPER, FRANK LESLIE, GODEY, ARTHUR'S HOME, ATLANTIC MONTHLY,

And all the American Magazines and Illustrated Papers, for Sale at the

"CANADIAN POST" BOOK STORE, *Opposite the Post Office.*

Lindsay Street, Lindsay.

DO YOU WANT EMPLOYMENT?

I OFFER A PLEASANT BUSINESS for the Spring and Summer, with large profits. Send for my new circular, containing full information. Address—Geo. Edw. Sears, 181 William Street, New York.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the Town Council of the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, for the passing of an Act to authorize the said Town Council to lease to any persons part of the Market Square in the said Town.

Lindsay, Feb. 20, 1862. 137-tf

Notice.

COURT OF REVISION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COURT of REVISION for the United Townships of BEXLEY, LAXTON AND DIGBY, will be held at the Head Lake School-house, 6th Con. Laxton, on the First Monday in May, at the hour of 10 o'clock A.M.

All interested will govern themselves accordingly.

DUGALD GILLESPIE, Tp.-Clerk, Bexley, Laxton, and Digby.

March 7, 1862.

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, ASSIGNMENTS, DISCHARGES, LEASES,
and all kinds of
MAGISTRATES' BLANKS,
at the "Canadian Post" Book Store, Opposite the Post Office.

A QUANTITY OF

Clover Seed

FOR SALE

AT J. LANG'S,

Kent Street, Lindsay. 141-4

To Lend,

ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITY, $600 OF TRUST MONEY, which may lie for many years. Apply (post-paid) to Dr. BAIN, Manilla. 138-3

MONEY TO LOAN.

THE Subscriber is prepared to negotiate Loans on good Real Estate security, at moderate rates, from one to ten years, at the option of the borrower.

J. B. KNOWLSON.

Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 120-tf

Money--Money!
UPON FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

THE CANADA AGENCY ASSOCIATION OF LONDON [ENGLAND] Having negotiated Loans to the extent of $1,000,000 upon Freehold Property in Upper Canada within eighteen months after commencing operations, is prepared to negotiate further Loans, in sums from $300 to $10,000 and upwards, from three to ten years, upon improved Farms, immediately the papers are completed.

Forms of application and all necessary information may be obtained by applying to

A. R. ROCHE, Manager, Wellington Street, near John Street, Toronto;

Or to GEO. M. ROCHE, Valuator to the Asso.

Lindsay, March 12, 1862. 140-3m

Read This!

WM. THOMPSON having disposed of his business to Mr. Matthew Blakely, on William Street, requests all persons who are indebted to him to call there for their accounts, and pay the same.

The receipt of Mr. Blakely, or his Clerk, will be a sufficient discharge.

And just mark this—

To save costs you must pay up at once.

Lindsay, Dec. 1861. 28-tf

For Sale,
AT A VERY LOW RATE AND AT A DECIDED BARGAIN,

THAT HOUSE and LOT situate on a part of Lot No. 15, in the Town of Lindsay, on the North side of Francis Street, and now occupied by Mr. J. F. Gimson.

For Full particulars apply to

ROBERT T. BURNS, Provincial Land Surveyor, Lindsay.

Or to WM. STRACHAN McMURRAY, Solicitor, Newmarket, C.W.

March 12, 1862. 140-1m

Land for Sale!

70 ACRES East Half Lot 5, 11th Con. Harvey;
180 Acres (Broken), Lot 7, 10th Con. Harvey.

PORTAGE ROAD, ELDON—
80 Acres, part 25, North side.
30 " part 49, South side.
60 " part 50 and 51, South side.

Terms Liberal.

Apply, if by letter post-paid, to

H. T. STRICKLAND, Peterboro'.

March 12, 1862. 140-6m

Farm for Sale.

50 ACRES LAND, West half of Lot No. 9, in the 3rd Con. of Fenelon, close to the thriving Village of Cambray. To be sold immediately, and on easy terms.

For particulars apply to the owner,

THOMAS GORDON, Cambray P.O.

Or to J. D. WALLACE, Office "Canadian Post," Lindsay.

March 10, 1862. 140-2

Farm for Sale!

TO BE SOLD immediately, by Private Bargain, that desirable Farm on Lot 1, 14th Con. Mariposa, consisting of 50 acres, of which 40 acres are improved and in a high state of cultivation. There is a good House and substantial Frame Barn on the Lot, and abundance of water for stock in every field. A more desirable Farm is rarely to be met with. Titles indisputable.

For further particulars, apply to

JOHN CAMPBELL, Proprietor, Lot 1, 14th Con. Mariposa.

Or to JOHN D. WALLACE, Office *Canadian Post*, Lindsay.

135-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY
For Sale in Lindsay.

CONSISTING of One Acre, well drained and in a high state of cultivation for Garden purposes. There is a good Frame Dwelling, containing 9 Rooms, with good Cellar, a splendid well of excellent water, together with good substantial Outbuildings. It has a frontage of 132 feet on Lindsay St., (one of the main thoroughfares of the town), 330 feet on Durham St., and 132 feet on Mill St. It is at present occupied by T. Keenan, Esq., and will be sold in one block, or in lots to suit purchasers. Terms liberal. Apply to

T. KEENAN, Esq., or to J. O'LEARY.

Lindsay, Jan. 8, 1862. 131-tf

FIRST-CLASS
Store to Lease
IN LITTLE BRITAIN.

TO LEASE, that First-class STORE and DWELLING situated in the Village of Little Britain, and lately occupied as a General Store by J. & G. Sanderson. The locality is one of the best in the Township of Mariposa, and to an active business man offers superior advantages.

Apply to GEORGE A. PYPER, Oakwood Mills, Mariposa.

Oakwood, Feb. 17, 1862. 137-tf

FOR SALE,

THAT excellent improved Farm, known as North half of Lot No. 10, in the 7th Concession of Ops—at present occupied by Henry Baldwin. For terms apply to

Messrs. COCKBURN & STANTON, Cobourg.

Cobourg, Feb. 6, 1862. 135-3m

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 7, South of Peel Street, in the Town of Lindsay. Title indisputable.

For particulars apply to

EDWARD BLACKWELL, Lindsay.

Or to MARGERET ENGLISH, Emily, near Omemee.

Lindsay, Feb. 5, 1861. 135-3m

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale Lot 19, N. King Street, Lindsay, together with the Dwelling House, 30 by 20 feet, with the premises and appurtenances.

Terms—150 dollars down—the balance to be secured by Mortgage for 450 dollars and interest, payable in three annual instalments.

A good Title given and immediate possession.

Apply to DAVID GREER.
Or to T. A. HUDSPETH, Barrister.

Lindsay, Oct. 22, 1861. 121-tf

Farm to Let,

NO. 6, in the 10th Con. VERALUM, in the County of Victoria, containing 175 acres, of which 80 acres are cleared and under a good state of cultivation; besides a good Dwelling-house and Frame Barn. The land is well watered.

For information apply to the Proprietor,

WILLIAM HUNTER.

Bobcaygeon, March 5, 1862. 139-tf

TAVERN STAND FOR SALE
IN CANNINGTON.

FOR SALE, or EXCHANGE for LAND, that well-known TAVERN STAND Main Street, Cannington. The building is two story high, has a frontage of 118 feet by 28 feet wide, and contains Fifteen Rooms, and the Hall, in which the Division Court is regularly held, is 60 feet long by 28 feet wide. A large bell is placed in the Hall, for the opening of public meetings. There are a watchmaker's and harnessmaker's shops under the hall, and the rest of the space is occupied as an open shed. Attached is a back kitchen, 30 by 12 feet. The out-houses consist of a Stable, 50 by 30, and an open shed, 64 by 30. There is also three-quarters of an acre of land, accessible both from front and back street. On the premises is one of the best wells in the county. Altogether the property is most desirable, and is equal if not superior to any in North Ontario.

Any further information may be had from the subscriber, on the premises. If by letter, it must be prepaid.

ALEXANDER THOMPSON.

Cannington, C.W. March 10, 1862. 140-tf

Illustrated Catalogue
OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862, IN THE LONDON

ART JOURNAL!!!

THE ART JOURNAL for 1862 in addition to the usual matter, will contain, in eight monthly parts of that work, an

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

Without any Extra Charge.

A series of selections from the works of British Painters will be commenced with the January part. Each number of this work will contain 3 exquisite steel engravings, with numerous engravings on wood.

ART NOTICES, CRITICISMS, &c. &c.

In monthly parts, price 75 cents, to be had of J. S. VIRTUE, Publisher, D. McLEOD, Agent, 48 King Street East, Toronto, and of all booksellers.

GEO. CRUICKSHANK & CO., *Sole Agents for Lindsay.*

Lindsay, Feb. 20, 1862. 138-tf

THE TRAVELLERS' REST.
BOBCAYGEON.

WM. CRESSWELL, - - - - Proprietor.

Every attention paid to Travellers.

Bobcaygeon, Feb. 20, 1862. 137-5

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE Undersigned have entered into partnership as Attornies, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c., under the style and firm of McNAB & McDOUGALL. *Office*—Opposite Court House, Adelaide street, Toronto.

JOHN McNAB. WM. McDOUGALL.

Toronto, Jan., 1862. 134-tf

JAMES H. KNIGHT
(*Late Organist of Trinity Church, Galt*)
TEACHER OF THE PIANOFORTE AND MELODEON,

Residence at Mr. C. Britton's, Kent Street, LINDSAY.

A SECOND ELEMENTARY SINGING-CLASS to commence about March 10th. Application for admission should be made at once.

Lindsay, March 4, 1862. 139-3m

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS'

WORTH of the best Ready-made CLOTHING ever offered in Upper Canada, now selling at private sale at auction prices, to make an entire clearance,

AT BUDGE & BROTHER'S.

300 OVERCOATS,
240 BUSINESS COATS,
100 SUNDAY COATS,
100 BOYS' COATS,
1000 PAIR PANTS,
750 VESTS,

To be sold at cost for cash, at

Budge & Brother.

VICTORIA STOVE STORE,
One Door West of Wright's Boot and Shoe Store.

JOHN MOORE, PROPRIETOR.

ALL Kinds of Job Work done on the shortest notice. A large quantity of Cooking, Box and Parlor Stoves on hand; also, M'Gee's "Protectionist," patented last June—the best that has ever been offered to the public. Drum Stoves, Reverse and Gallows Pipes, Stove Pipes, and Tinware of every description.

Merchants and Pedlers would do well to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

The highest price price paid for Sheepskins, and all kinds of produce taken in exchange.

GINGER WINE!
GINGER WINE! LEMON SYRUP!

WILLIAM HAMILL'S celebrated GINGER WINE and LEMON SYRUP—a most delicious and agreeable beverage, superior to anything of the kind in Canada. Hotel-keepers supplied on liberal terms by

GEO. WHITING. General Agent, Lindsay.

Lindsay, Feb. 20, 1862. 137-3m

Stationery.

STATIONERY of every kind and quality to be had cheap for cash—as cheap as can be had in Toronto—at the

"Canadian Post" Book Store,
Opposite the Post Office,
LINDSAY, C.W.

Tom Tiddler's Ground,
By CHARLES DICKENS.

War and Christianity Irreconcilable.
By H. G. GUINNESS.

New and Select Books,
AT THE "CANADIAN POST" BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
Opposite the Post Office,
LINDSAY.

MYERS & SPRING,
LICENSED AUCTIONEERS,
FOR THE COUNTY OF ONTARIO,

BEG most respectfully to return their sincere thanks to the inhabitants of the County of Ontario, for the liberal support they have received from them, and would kindly solicit a continuance of the same. Having a License for the whole County, they are prepared to attend to all orders with promptness and on liberal terms. Address,—

THOS. MYERS, Whitby P.O. | ALBERT SPRING, Greenbank P.O.

August 27, 1861. 114-tf

W. S. FINCH,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 5 King Street East, 3 doors from the corner of Yonge Street, Toronto.

CUSTOM-MADE Fashionable CLOTHING of the best kind always on hand.

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 18-tf

WM. WHARIN,
IMPORTER OF
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.
23 King Street West, No 3 Rossin Buildings.

THE Subscriber has now largely increased his Stock of Goods, and is able to suit his customers with whatever they may require in the above line, at prices lower than usual, and in quality inferior to none in the Province.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired, and warranted to give satisfaction.

☞ Remember the address,

WM. WHARIN, *No 3, Rossin Buildings, Toronto.*

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

MATHEWS' VENETIAN LIQUID HAIR DYE.

☞ This celebrated Dye was first prepared in 1845; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE

Is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye contained in those usually sold for one dollar.

THE VENETIAN DYE

Is the safest composition of its class. It is warranted not to injure the hair, or the scalp, in the slightest degree.

THE VENETIAN DYE

Works with rapidity and certainty. It causes no annoyance or trouble to those who use it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

Produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock, or wash out; one that is as permanent as the hair itself.

THE VENETIAN DYE

Does not, in any manner, interfere with the natural softness of the hair; it neither scorches nor dries it.

THE VENETIAN DYE

Is the best, cheapest, safest, most convenient, most successful, and most *permanent* Dye ever used.

THE VENETIAN DYE

Having gained an extended reputation, the public are CAUTIONED against purchasing any preparation in the same style, under the same or different name as they are mere imitations, and liable to do injury.

For sale by all druggists. Prepared only by

I. MATHEWS, Buffalo, N.Y., and Fort Erie, C.W. 116-tf

The Canadian Post
BOOK & STATIONERY
ESTABLISHMENT,
OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE,
LINDSAY, C.W.

AT the urgent request of many of their Friends throughout the County, and to supply a want which has been long felt, the Proprietors of the "Canadian Post" have purchased a

COMPLETE STOCK OF

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Comprising SCHOOL BOOKS of all kinds, BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, SABBATH-SCHOOL BOOKS, REWARD CARDS, WATT'S HYMNS, TOY BOOKS, &c. &c.

In STATIONERY they have a large Stock of French, English and American Writing Papers, of various sizes and qualities, to which they invite the attention of *Merchants, Lawyers, Town-Clerks, Municipal and County Officers*, as well as the general public.

SCHOOLS!

supplied with the National Series of Reading-Books, Arithmetics, Lovell's General Geography, Copy-Books, Slates, Slate-Pencils, Pens, &c. &c., all of which will be disposed off at unusually low rates for *Cash.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Account Paper, Blotting Paper, Cord, India-Rubber Bands, Blacklead Pencils, Account Books, Ink-stands, Pen-holders, Envelopes (Cream-laid and Buff). Inks (Black, Blue, and Red), Playing-Cards, Pocket-books, Portmonnaies, Ledgers, Metallic Memorandum Books, Notorial Seals, White Rubber, Hemp Twine, &c. &c.

WRAPPING PAPERS.

Merchants in Town or County would do well to call and examine their Wrapping Paper before ordering elsewhere, as they feel confident their prices will compare favorably with those of the Merchants of Montreal or Toronto.

BOOKS ORDERED!

Any Book not in stock and required by any customer will be ordered immediately, and forwarded to any address.

☞ *Everything has been marked at the lowest figure; Terms CASH, and no abatement.*

CANADIAN POST
Book and Stationery Establishment,
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

Lindsay, Dec. 17, 1861.

TORONTO WHOLESALE STATIONERS AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS!

BUNTIN, BROTHER & CO.
3 & 4 Commercial Buildings, Yonge Street, TORONTO,

BEG to intimate to their numerous customers and the trade generally, that their stock will always be found replete with every description of goods in the Stationery department.

Blank Books of every description; Writing, Printing and Wrapping Papers.

These goods being all our own manufacture, we sell at much lower prices than those imported from Britain.

☞ TERMS LIBERAL ☜

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 15-tf

ENCOURAGE
CANADIAN MANUFACTURE!!!

IMPORTANT TO INTENDING HOUSEKEEPERS.

THE Subscriber begs to announce to the readers of the *Canadian Post* and the general public, that he has constantly on hand for their inspection an immense Stock of the most fashionable styles of CABINET WARE ever offered in Port Hope. Parlor Furniture—Rosewood, Mahogany, and Black Walnut in sets or separate pieces; Centre Tables, Etegrees and other fancy articles, appropriate for the Parlor; Bedroom suites of all descriptions; Library furniture in Oak, Walnut and Mahogany; a very large and complete assortment of Dining-room and Kitchen furniture; also, Hair, Moss, Corn-husk, Seaweed, Cotton and Straw Mattresses; Hair and Feather Pillows, etc. Furniture of every style made to order. Inducements offered to Cash Purchasers!

UNDERTAKING.—A large number of Coffins in Stock. Orders promptly filled. A call from intending purchasers solicited before buying elsewhere.

JOHN WALKER, Ontario St., Port Hope.

Port Hope, January, 1862. 134-1y

LINDSAY AND BEAVERTON STAGE LINE.

UNTIL further notice, a Stage will leave Fournier's Hotel, Lindsay, every lawful morning at 7 o'clock, reaching Manilla in time to connect with the Stage for Oshawa and Whitby, and arriving in Beaverton at 1 o'clock. Returning, leaves Workman's Hotel, Beaverton, at 2 o'clock, and Manilla after the arrival of the Stage from Prince Albert, and reaches Lindsay about 8 o'clock.

Fares reasonable. The Proprietor will not be responsible for parcels or baggage, unless booked and paid for.

HUGH WORKMAN, Proprietor.

Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 120-tf

ROYAL MAIL STAGE

LEAVES Whitby daily, connecting with the Northern Stages for Manilla, Beaverton, and Lindsay. This is the shortest and cheapest route from Toronto to either of the above places. This stage leaves Scripture's Hotel every morning (Sundays excepted) on the arrival of the trains from east and west, and arrives in Prince Albert in time for the stages going north. Returning, leaves Prince Albert on the arrival of the Northern Stage, and arrives in Whitby in time for the trains going east and west.

Good accommodation, and careful, obliging drivers.

W. RAY, PROPRIETOR.

Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

P. H. L. & B. RAILWAY.

ON and after the 11th Nov. and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:

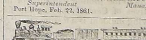
Mail Train will leave Lindsay at 8.00 a.m., arrive at Port Hope at 11.35 a.m.

Mail Train will leave Port Hope at 2.00 p.m., arrive at Lindsay at 5.40 p.m.

The above Trains run in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway.

T. A. WILLIAMS, *Superintendent*. THOMAS RIDOUT, *Manager*.

Port Hope, Feb. 22, 1861. 114-tf



NORTHERN RAILWAY.

ON and after MONDAY, SEPT. 2nd 1861, Trains will run as follows:—

TORONTO.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Mail	7 15 A.M.	Express	10 30 A.M.
Express	4 10 P.M.	Mail	8 05 P.M.

COLLINGWOOD.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Express	5 30 A.M.	Mail	1 00 P.M.
Mail	3 00 P.M.	Express	9 40 P.M.

Mail Train leaving Toronto at 7.15 A.M., connects with new Steamer "Emily May," on Lake Simcoe daily, which makes the trip around the lake to Orillia and return in time to connect with Mail South same evening to Toronto.

Mail Train also connects daily with Steamer "Clifton" at Collingwood, for Thornbury, Meaford, Cape Rich, and Owen Sound.

J. LEWIS GRANT, *Superintendent.*

Northern Railway Office, Toronto, August 31, 1861. 114-tf

Royal Insurance Comp'y,
FIRE AND LIFE.

Royal Insurance Buildings, Liverpool; and Lombard Street, London.

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

INSURANCE on liberal terms. Prompt Settlement of Claims without reference to England. No Charge for Policies.

ALEX. DAVIDSON, INSPECTOR. F. H. HEWARD, MANAGER, Toronto.

JOHN D. SMITH, Bank of Upper Canada, Agent for Lindsay, C.W.

Lindsay, Jan. 23, 1861. 133-tf

PHŒNIX
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Lombard Street and Charing Cross, LONDON.

Established in 1782.

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co., Agents for Canada.
OBADIAH BIGELOW, *Agent, Lindsay.*

INSURANCES against Loss by Fire are effected on the most favorable terms, and Losses paid without reference to the Board in London.

*** No charge made for Policies.

Lindsay, Dec. 4, 1861. 123-6m

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in 1836.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

DAILY INCOME, $7500.
INVESTED FUNDS, $6,299,130.
INVESTED IN CANADA, OVER $200,000.
DUTY PAID TO GOVERNMENT IN 1860, £57,439 STERLING.

Liability of the entire body of Shareholders unlimited—All Directors must be Proprietors in the Company.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., CHAIRMAN.
ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., DEP.-CHAIRMAN.
JAMES MITCHELL, Esq.
HENRY STARNES, Esq.
E. J. S. MAITLAND, Esq.
HENRY CHAPMAN, Esq.
J. H. MAITLAND, RESIDENT SECRETARY.
THE BANK OF MONTREAL, BANKERS.

All losses are paid in Canada without reference to the Home Board, immediately on proof, without deduction of interest or discount. This Company has now been doing business in Canada for over 10 years.

Insurances on every description of property and goods effected in the above first-class Company, at the lowest possible rates consistent with security.

Applications to be made to

JAMES HEAP, Agent for Lindsay and Co. Victoria.

Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

FIRE KING SAFES ALL SAFE.

THREE of the Fire King Safes manufactured by the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N. York, were in the late fire at Lindsay, and by the following certificates it will be seen that they have proved to be Fire-proof:—

Lindsay, Sept. 27, 1861.

This is to certify that I have had one of the Fire King Safes, manufactured by the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N.Y., which Safe was in the great fire here July 5th, 1861, full of Books, Notes, &c., which came out perfect, after being in the fire for six hours.

(Signed.) WM. KEWIN.

This is to certify that I had one of the Safes of the Manufactory of Duryee & Forsyth, which stood a very strong fire in a wooden building at the late conflagration here—contents, Books and Papers, were found afterwards in a good state of preservation.

R. LANG, Mayor of Lindsay.

Lindsay, Sept. 28, 1861.

The above Certificates will show that Messrs. J. & J. Taylor, of Toronto, have made erroneous statements regarding the Duryee & Forsyth Safes. They say in their Advertisement that a Safe of Duryee & Forsyth's Manufactory proved worthless in the late fire at Lindsay, in the Store of John Healy. The Safe referred to is not of the manufactory of Duryee & Forsyth, and Messrs. J. & J. Taylor have not had the privilege of using Mr. Healy's name.

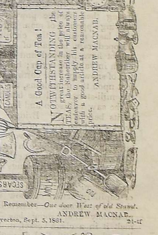
The community will see that our Safes are as reliable as J. & J. Taylor's, if not more so.

F. McK. MACDONALD, *Sole Canadian Agent* for the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N.Y.

Toronto, Sept. 30, 1861. 119-tf

New Goods! New Goods!

THE Subscriber having removed to the commodious premises lately occupied by Mr. Arch. Campbell, would inform his Customers and the Public, that he has received, and is from time to time receiving, a general Stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c., an inspection of which he solicits from intending purchasers.



☞ Remember—*One door West of old Stand.*

ANDREW MACNAB.

Beaverton, Sept. 5, 1861. 24-tf

'TIS FOUND WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

A perfect ANTIDOTE, SPECIFIC and CURE for

Rheumatism and Neuralgia

has long been needed. After earnest and patient research, this has been triumphantly discovered. It is called

Watson's Neuralgia King

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING reaches the source of the trouble, and banishes the disease from the system. Unlike the untold number of Liniments and Embrocations which merely stimulate the surface, are but temporary in their effects, and are, at best, of doubtful virtue, it STRIKES AT THE SEAT of the ailment, ARRESTS IT, KILLS IT, ERADICATES IT, and leaves no trace behind.

Watson's Neuralgia King also Cures

GOUT AND DYSPEPSIA,

in all their forms. It is now giving relief to thousands who have been suffering from these diseases, and who have TRIED ALL OTHER REMEDIES in vain.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

has received the highest testimonials from the highest sources in regard to its WONDERFUL EFFICACY. It operates with equal success in mild and chronic cases, never failing to work out a speedy and permanent cure.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING

costs but One Dollar a bottle, and LESS THAN A BOTTLE often effects the end desired.

WATSON'S NEURALGIA KING is the only SPECIFIC AND CURE FOR RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA that has ever been discovered.

Prepared by A. I. MATHEWS, Buffalo, N.Y. and Fort Erie, C.W. 1-tf

Farmers' Column.

WEEDS IN FIELDS.

Some of our farmers are complaining, in their letters, of the weeds that spring up in their fields after the usual time of hoeing, etc.; and some are so much in fear of them that they go through their corn and potato fields and pull up, hand by hand, what the hoe did not properly notice. One reason for this extra labor is a desire to destroy the seeds of the weeds, so that none will appear next year.

But men of experience know that if every weed is pulled up and burnt it will make but little difference in the growth of another season. Most fields are full of the seeds of weeds. Some vegitate this year and some next year. We can hardly afford to pull up field weeds by hand where a plough can pass freely.

When a field is permitted to lie fallow in order to give it rest and improve the soil, we prefer to see a large growth of weeds on it, for then the plough has something to bury and turn to manure. We sow oats, or buckwheat, on poor soils for the very purpose of turning them under to enrich the land. Weeds among the oats and wheat answer the same purpose; the more the better.

Where the plough is not obstructed by stones or stumps there need be no trouble about weeds—for they may be all buried by a good ploughman, in case he has learned how to sweep them down flat by means of some small and pliant bushes attached to the ear of his plough.

When a real farmer buys land, he prefers to see it covered with weeds rather than to see no covering on it; for, he argues, if it will bear rank weeds, I can easily make it bear grain or grass. A good plough will bury the whole growth of weeds, seeds and all, so completely that none will be seen the next year. Harrow the furrows well, mixing in a little fine manure, and sow some grass seed, to be buried with a brush harrow, and you will not know next year that any weeds were in the land.

THE SNOW.

The snow was proverbially called the "poor farmer's manure" before scientific analysis had shown that it contained a larger per centage of ammonia than rain. The snow serves as a protecting mantle to the tender herbage and the roots of plants against the fierce blasts and cold of winter. An examination of snow in Siberia showed that when the temperature of the air was seventy-two degrees below zero, the temperature of the snow a little below the surface was twenty-nine degrees above zero, over one hundred degrees difference. The snow keeps the earth just below its surface in a condition to take on chemical changes which would not happen if the earth were bare and frozen to a great depth. The snow prevents exhalations from the earth, and is a powerful absorbent, retaining and returning to the earth gases arising from vegetable and animal decomposition. The snow, though it falls heavily at the door of the poor, and brings death and starvation to the fowls of the air and beasts of the field, is yet of incalculable benefit in a climate like ours, and especially at this time, when the deep springs of the earth were failing, and the mill streams were refusing their motive powers to the craving appetites of man. If, during the last month, the clouds had dropped rain instead of snow, we might have pumped and bored the earth in vain for water; but, with a foot of snow upon the earth and many feet upon the mountains, the hum of the mill-stones and the harsh notes of the saw will soon and long testify to its beneficence. Bridges, earth-works, and the fruits of engineering skill and toil may be swept away, but man will still rejoice in the general good and adore the benevolence of Him who orders all things aright. The snow is a great purifier of the atmosphere. The absorbent power of capillary action of snow is like that of a sponge or charcoal. Immediately after snow has fallen, melt it in a clean vessel, and taste it, and you will find immediately evidences of its impurity. Try some a day or two old, and it becomes nauseous, especially in cities. Snow water makes the mouth harsh and dry. It has the same effect upon the skin, and upon the hands and feet produces the painful malady of chilblains. The following easy experiment illustrates beautifully the absorbent property of snow:—Take a lump of snow (a piece of snow-crust answers well) of three or four inches in length, and hold it in the flame of a lamp; not a drop of water will fall from the snow, but the water, as fast as formed, will penetrate or be drawn up into the mass of snow by capillary attraction. It is by virtue of this attraction that the snow purifies the atmosphere by absorbing and retaining its noxious and noisome gasses and odors.—*Exchange.*

A NEW SET OF "THE SEVEN AGES."

Up to ten a love for candy;
While at twenty, quite a dandy;
When at thirty, rather flirty;
And at forty, proud and haughty;
Fifty, finds him growing wealthy;
Sixty, ailing and unhealthy;
At seventy his race is o'er,
His time is up, and he's no more.

Odds and Ends.

Callous hearts that are insensible to the misery of others, are susceptible of no real delight.

The man who would try to stab a ghost would stick at nothing.

Why should the male sex avoid the letter A? Because it makes men mean.

The ancient Greeks buried their dead in jars. Hence the origin of the expression: "He's gone to pot."

It is no misfortune for a nice young lady to lose her good name, if a nice young man gives her a better.

It can't be the duty even of an editor to stand up like the iron man in a pistol gallery, shot at by everybody and shooting back at nobody.

The body of a middling-sized man contains a pound of phosphorus, which, if in a free state, and inflamed, would burn him up and everything around him.—"Exchange."

"It can't be, says the "Hartford Times;" "we know lots of old bachelors and antiquated maidens who haven't even phosphorous enough in 'em to make a *match*.

A good man who has seen much of the world, and now is tired of it, says:—"The grand essentials to happiness in this life are something to do, something to love, and something to hope for.

A comparison.—A pleasant, cheerful wife is a rainbow set in the sky, when her husband's mind is tossed with storms and tempests; but a dissatisfied and fretful wife, in the hour of trouble, is like one of those fiends who delight to torture lost spirits.

"In my time, miss," said a stern aunt, "the men looked at the women's faces instead of their ankles!" "Ah! my dear aunt," retorted the young lady, "you see the world has improved, and is more civilized than it used to be. It looks more to the understanding."

An inventive Yankee has produced an aparatus which, he says, is a a cure for snoring. He fastens upon the mouth a gutta-percha tube leading to the tympanum of the ear. Whenever the snorer snores he himself receives the first impression, finds how disagreeable it is, and, of course reforms.

Muggins was passing up street one day with a friend, when he observed a poor dog that had been killed lying in the gutter. Muggins paused, gazed intently at the defunct animal, and at last said: "Here is another shipwreck." "Shipwreck! where?" "There's a bark that's lost forever." His companion growled and passed on.

POVERTY AND HAPPINESS.—Poverty runs strongly to fun. A man is never so full of jokes as when he is reduced to one shirt and two potatoes. Wealth is taciturn and fretful. Stock-brokers would no sooner indulge in a hearty laugh than they would lend money on a second mortgage. Nature is a great believer in compensations. Those to whom she sends wealth, she saddles lawsuits and dyspepsia. The poor never indulge in woodcock, but they have a style of appetite that converts a number three mackerel into a salmon, and that is quite as well.

JOHN WESLEY AND HIS SERVANT.—Some of John Wesley's repartees were wonderfully good. Michael Fenwick, his servant, and sometimes preacher, complained that, though always travelling with him, his (Fenwick's) name was never mentioned in the published "journal." To remove this reproach, in the very next number Wesley said, "I left Epworth with great satisfaction, and about one preached at Clayworth. I think none were unmoved but Michael Fenwick, who fell fast asleep under an adjoining hay-rack.

LITTLE LISTENERS.—If we stopped to think how every word spoken in the presence of a little child affects its future for good or evil, we would all be far more considerate in our speech. It is astonishing, how, for days, children will ponder over a careless word or sentence which no one supposed they had even heard, and at some critical moment use it themselves, with a most startling and horrifying effect. How an impatient, petulant word shocks us, coming second-hand from those innocent lips! Then alas! we see and deplore its real deformity, and realize how potent is our influence over those observant innocents, not only at all times, but at every moment of time in which they are in our presence.

As to the prolific capacity of the natives of Central Africa, the following incident is a testimony: "At a village named Goa, Dr. Barth made acquaintance with its chief, one Dood, whom, to get rid of the exigent swarm of his sable attendants, he invited to call upon him next morning, attended only by his sons. Before sunrise, Dood appeared with forty grown-up men or striplings, saying he did not like to bring the little ones for fear of trespassing on his visitor's generosity. Being asked how many he had, he began to count them by breaking a reed into small pieces (none of these negroes can count beyond ten), and calling over ten names as he placed a piece before him on the deck, and, omitting the babies, he made the sum total seventy-three!"

PEARSON'S SALOON,

William St., Lindsay.

JOHN PEARSON, PROPRIETOR.

WINES and Liquors of the best quality, London Porter and India Pale Ale on draught. Cigars of the finest brands. Oysters from the most celebrated beds constantly on hand in season.

Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 120-tf

HARRINGTON HOTEL,

QUEEN STREET, LINDSAY, C.W.

LATELY Finished, completely Furnished, and immediately adjoining the passenger station of the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Beaverton Railway, this Hotel is one of the most commodious and comfortable in the Town of Lindsay or County of Victoria.

Warm Stabling attached, with an experienced Ostler.

☞ CHARGES MODERATE.

A. J. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.

Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

PYNE'S HOTEL,

Corner of Peel and William Sts., Lindsay, C.W.

SINCE the late Fire, the Subscriber has leased the Building known as "Pyne's Hotel," which he has newly furnished and comfortably fitted up for the reception of visitors. This House is convenient to the Railway Station and Steamboat landing, and the Stage from Beaverton and Whitby stops at the door.

☞ *Charges moderate.*

TREFLY FOURNIER, *Proprietor.*

Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

DOHENEY'S HOTEL,

Corner of Kent and William Sts.,

LINDSAY, C.W.

THE Subscriber begs to announce to his Friends and the Travelling Public, that he has renovated and completely refitted his former building, having added a new wing, and he is now prepared to offer every accommodation to parties giving him a call.

In connection with the Hotel there is extensive Stabling, under the charge of an experienced Ostler.

THOMAS DOHENEY, *Proprietor.*

Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

LIVERY STABLES,

EAST END OF TOWN, LINDSAY.

THE Undersigned, in returning thanks to his Friends and the Public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received, begs to state that his Stables are still supplied with pleasant driving HORSES and good BUGGIES, to be let on the most reasonable terms.

In Winter, comfortable, stylish CUTTERS and SLEIGHS will always be in readiness.

☞ "2-40" Horses always to Hire.

⁂ Terms liberal, tosuit the times.

HUGH WORKMAN, Proprietor.

Lindsay, Oct. 16, 1861. 129-tf

BLACKHAM'S HOTEL,

Adjacent to the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Peterboro' Railway Depot.

IN returning thanks to his very numerous patrons and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement received during the last ten years, begs to announce that he has fitted up his New Brick Premises with every attention to comfort for his guests, and the Table of the best the Market affords.

⁂ GOOD STABLING.

Meals served at Ten Minutes' notice.

T. G. BLACKHAM.

Port Hope, Dec. 1861. 128-tf

CHURCH'S HOTEL

(*Late Hastings House*),

BY W. Y. CHURCH, PORT HOPE, C.W.

Port Hope, Oct. 2, 1861. 118-tf

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

Walton Street, Port Hope, C.W.

H. UINS, PROPRIETOR.

☞ Passengers carried to or from the Cars or Boats free of charge.

Port Hope, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

HASTINGS' NEW HOTEL,

John St., Port Hope, C.W.

THOMAS WARREN HASTINGS, PROPRIETOR.

☞ A Porter will attend the Steamboats and Cars.

Port Hope, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

RAILROAD HOUSE,

MAIN STREET, CANNINGTON, C.W.

THIS commodious House has been completely refitted by the present proprietor, and is now open for the accommodation of the travelling public.

A good and warm Fire-place in the Bar, and every convenience for Horses.

☞ An attentive and careful Ostler always in attendance.

ALEX. THOMPSON, *Proprietor.*

Cannington, Sept. 5, 1861. 7-tf

CLYDE HOTEL,

KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

JOHN MILL, PROPRIETOR.

THE above House is greatly enlarged and completely renovated. Superior Stabling and attentive Ostlers.

N.B.—East of the St. Lawrence Hall, on the opposite side of King Street.

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ALBION HOTEL,

EAST MARKET SQUARE, TORONTO.

THOROUGHLY Refurnished and Refitted by the present proprietor.

Board—$1 00 *per day.*

J. SMITH, *Proprietor.*

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

NEWBIGGING HOUSE

(LATE CLARENDON HOTEL),

Nos. 28, 30, and 32, FRONT ST., TORONTO.

Board—One Dollar per day

☞ Porters always in attendance at the Cars and Boats.

W. NEWBIGGING, *Proprietor.*

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-tf

ALBION HOTEL, MONTREAL.

L. W. DECKER, PROPRIETOR.

IS pleasantly situated at the head of St. Paul Street, amongst the largest wholesale houses, in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favourite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal. To meet the extensive increase during the last year in the business of the house, the proprietor has built a large addition. The Dining-Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed a new wing, a great number of well ventilated sleeping-rooms, and the House throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests. The whole of the beds have, at a great expense, been furnished with NEW SPRING MATTRESSES. The proprietor expects that by continuing his personal management of the concern, "The Albion," to say the least of it will continue to be, as it now is, the best DOLLAR and A HALF HOTEL in Canada. 1-tf

PHŒNIX-LIKE I RISE.

HAVING been burned out by the late fire, I would inform the Public and my numerous Patrons, that I have opened my Shop on Kent Street, in Mr. Thirkell's Waggon Shop, three doors East of the Town Hall, where I am prepared to stock Guns and repair them. New Guns and Rifles made up to order, and warranted to shoot well. Double and Single Guns bored out, and warranted to improve the shooting of them.

Feeling grateful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of them.

Lindsay Sept. 5, 1861. C. PASSAGE. 114-tf

New Cash Store RE-OPENED BY JAMES LANG, JUNR.,

In the Centre Store of Mr. Thomas Keenan's Brick Block,

WHERE will be found a very Large and Complete Assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, and GLASSWARE, consisting in part of—

Grey Shirtings,	Plain and Fancy Stuffs,	Sewed Muslins,
White Shirtings,	Winsies and Galas,	Hosiery and Gloves,
Tickings,	Fancy Dresses,	Haberdashery,
Striped Shirtings,	Prints,	Umbrellas,
Denims and Drills,	Printed Delaines,	Shirts and Stays,
Heavy Dyed Goods,	Printed and Plain Repps,	Caps, Felt Hats, &c.,
Linen Bagging and Osnaburgs,	Woolen Shawls,	Small Wares,
Carpets, Damasks, &c.,	Wove and Fancy Shawls,	Linen and Cotton Threads,
Blankets,	Mantles,	Seamless Bags,
Horse Covers,	Towellings and Table Cloths,	Linen Bags,
Flannels and Plaidings,	Dyed Linings,	Woolen Yarn,
Woolen Cloths,	Scotch and English Muslins,	Cotton Yarn,
Moleskins and Corduroys,	Scotch and Irish Linens,	Cotton Twine,
Woolen and Cotton Drawers,	Silks,	Waddings,
Tweeds,	Ribbons,	Battings,
French Merinoes & Delaines,	Laces,	Wicking, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the very lowest remunerative profit, *for Cash or Produce.*

All Goods marked in plain figures and *no abatement* from prices asked. Purchasers will do well to call and examine this Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it will be found one of the largest ever offered in the Town of Lindsay, and the Goods all new and worthy the attention of the purchasing public. 134-tf

H. C. RUSSELL'S Furniture Warehouse,

WALTON STREET, PORT HOPE, C.W.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Lindsay and the surrounding country that he has now on hand one of the largest and

MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS OF FURNITURE IN THE PROVINCE,

(*occupying Five Flats,* 24 by 60), which has been made of the very best material, by good workmen, without respect to time or cost; and in style, neatness of finish, durability of workmanship, and lowness of price, will compete with any other establishment.

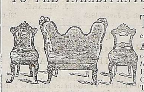
Parties wishing *Good* and *Cheap Furniture*, will find it to their advantage to call, examine our stock, and get a List of Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to; and any work not giving entire satisfaction, may be returned, subjecting us to charges, within ten days.

☞ *ALL WORKMANSHIP WARRANTED.*

LINDSAY FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE CO. OF VICTORIA.



THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the Farmers of the County of Victoria, that he continues to have on hand, and manufacture to order, ALL KINDS OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, of the best material, superior workmanship, and *at the lowest remunerating prices*—such as, Sofas, Bureaus; Common, French, and Sofa Bedsteads; Centre, Extension, Parlor, Dining, and Common Tables; Parlor, Dining, Rocking, Cane-bottom, and Common Chairs; Washstands, Cupboards, Corner What-nots, &c. &c. Believing that his work will give every satistisfaction, he respectfully solicits a call from intending purchasers.

THOMAS DEVANEY, PROPRIETOR.

COFFINS, *of all sizes and various qualities,* always on hand, or made to order.

THOMAS DEVANEY.

Lindsay, Sept. 19, 1861. 116-tf

Furniture! Furniture!

NOTHING LIKE FURNITURE.

WILLIAM MARGECH begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of Lindsay and surrounding country that he has OPENED that LARGE STORE on KENT STREET, formerly occupied by Mr. J. Till, as a FURNITURE WAREROOM, where he has always on hand the Largest, Cheapest and Best Assortment in town, without exception, having done a large business for the last four years, and having great experience in the trade, is enabled to manufacture the best of Furniture from the best material. All work warranted.

W. M. pays particular attention to the UNDERTAKING.

☞ *Coffins always on hand and made to order.*

THE WANT SUPPLIED.

In connection with the Undertaking, W. M. keeps a HEARSE on hand, which can always be had on the most reasonable terms.

Lindsay, Oct. 17, 1861. 120-tf

NO WAR FOR CANADA!

ANDREW J. BOUNSALL & CO.,

DETERMINED to encourage the Agricultural Interests of the County, are prepared, at the WILLIAM STREET

Foundry and Machine Shops,

—To supply—

PLOUGHS of various kinds, CULTIVATORS, STUMPING MACHINES, HORSE HOES, ROAD SCRAPERS, HARROWS with patent rotary pins,

THRESHING MACHINES AND FANNING MILLS, CHURNS, and other AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, at VERY LOW PRICES.

☞ *Horses Shod on the best principles.* *Smith's work in all its branches.*

IRON CASTINGS ON REASONABLE TERMS.

☞ Cordwood, Oak, Ash, Elm, Maple, Bass and Pine Logs taken in exchange. ☜

A good opportunity to cut down Canadian Forests instead of Yankees. 118tf

JOB PRINTING!! JOB PRINTING!!!

EXECUTED NEATLY, PROMPTLY, AND CHEAPLY, AT THE

"Canadian Post" Printing Office,

LINDSAY STREET, LINDSAY, C.W.

The Proprietors having an entirely NEW STOCK of PRINTING MATERIAL, beg to announce to their Patrons and the Public that they are prepared to fill orders for every description of Printing with which they may be favored, on the *Shortest Notice* and at the *Lowest Rates.*

MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS, BLANKS, REPORTS, &c., *in the Best Style.*

MAGAZINES AND AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

ON HAND, and RECEIVING WEEKLY, assorted SUPPLIES of the above, including

BLACKWOOD, THE ENGLISH REVIEWS, HARPER'S, FRANK LESLIE'S AND GODEY'S MAGAZINES, &c. &c.,

all of which can be had at the

"Canadian Post" Book and Stationery Establishment,

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

LINDSAY, Jan. 16, 1862.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

Scottish American Journal;

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF SCOTSMEN IN AMERICA, AND TO THE DISSEMINATION OF SCOTTISH LITERATURE AND NEWS.

FIFTH YEAR.

ON January 2nd, 1862, was commenced a new volume (V) of the Scottish American Journal; and in future the numbers issued between the first and last days of each year will constitute a complete volume, of convenient size for binding; and each number will contain a most entertaining and instructive repertory of reading matter, calculated to interest all readers of British origin. The Scottish American Journal, though decidedly international in its constant efforts to promote peace and prosperity between the people of Great Britain and America, is yet emphatically Scottish in its copious records of all events occurring in Scotland that can be regarded of the least interest to natives of that country residing in America; and to this "news from home" is added, weekly, a summary of general intelligence from England, Ireland, and other parts of the world.

A distinguishing feature of the Scottish American Journal is its regular republication—*verbatim et literatim*—of the "leading articles" of the prominent British newspapers and other periodicals upon the most important topics of the day. This feature is a unique one, and has been found very acceptable to the people of British North America, as it supplies a long-needed desideratum in the Provinces. In reference to the "editorials" of the Scottish American Journal, it is a significant fact that the British press frequently acknowledges their intrinsic truth and force by copiously extracting from our columns and declaring that the Scottish American Journal is the most able and interesting paper published in America. A concise weekly summary is also given of the principal items of American news, and a similar narrative of events transpiring in the various British Provinces, the latter feature supplying a deficiency which was felt in several of the Provinces of intelligence as to what was transpiring in other parts of the British possessions.

In the forthcoming volume of the Scottish American Journal increased space will be devoted to the literary department in the publication or serial tales and sketches, vividly illustrating the customs, habits, sentiments and general characteristics of the people of Scotland; each tale emanating from the pen of an author of celebrity. As heretofore, particular care will be exercised in the choice of original poetry, composed by writers of acknowledged genius and purity of thought, resident here or abroad. The first number of the new volume contained the commencement of a deeply interesting tale, entitled

"THE LIEUTENANT AND HIS SON."

This tale will prove to be one of the most interesting ever published, and will be appreciated by all classes of readers.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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Copies forwarded to Europe per mail, United States postage paid, for Three Dollars, or 13s. sterling, per annum.

Subscriptions for the current year are now being received, and should be forwarded without delay to

A. M. STEWART,
No. 37 Park-row, New York.

"VANITY FAIR." NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

WE offer as a PREMIUM to every Three Dollar subscriber to *Vanity Fair* a copy of the ARTEMUS WARD LETTERS, to be shortly published, in book form, by Rudd & Carleton, of this city. Price, $1.00. We will send any other One Dollar publication which may be preferred. We do not prepay the paper to Premium Subscribers, but the BOOK will be sent POSTAGE FREE.

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Four	" " " "	9.00

Remittances must be made in Gold, New York or Eastern Currency, or other Currency at New York par. Seal all letters securely, and address plainly to LOUIS H. STEPHENS, Publisher for Proprietors, No. 100 Nassau-st., N.Y. 133-1t

PROSPECTUS OF THE

NEW YORK LEDGER for 1862.

THE LEDGER has been more prosperous—has made more money during the past twelve months—than any other paper, either daily or weekly, published in New York or any other city in this country. The great reason why the LEDGER has been so much more successful than any or all other papers is, that we have not hesitated to spend money freely in securing the services of all the great and popular writers of the country. While other papers have been compelled to economize—to cut down the size of their sheets, and print on a poor quality of paper, we have, on the other hand, been enabled to keep up to the highest point of excellence in every respect, and to avail ourselves of all the improvements and novelties which would tend to the entertainment and gratification of our readers. We have never offered any humbug premiums to secure subscribers, for the reason that we have preferred to put merit, or premium into the paper itself, and in that way we give every reader more than the worth of his money. Besides, nine out of every ten papers that have offered premiums have been swindling concerns, and every paper that has anything to do with that sort of thing is sure to die. They are not conducted on sound principles.

The following are the names of some of our leading contributers for the new year—1862. What other paper ever presented such an array of distinguished and popular names:

Hon. Edward Everett, Rev. J. S. C. Abbott, Wm. Cullen Byrant, A. Oakey Hall, J. G. Saxe, G. P. Morris, N. P. Willis, G. D. Prentice, S. Cobb Jr., E. Bennett, Wm. R. Wallace, T. S. Arthur, P. H. Myers, Col. W. B. Dunlop, Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Southworth, Fanny Fern, Anna Cora Ritchie, Alice Cary, Mary Forrest, Miss. E. A. Dupuy, Mary Stanley Gibson, and many clergymen, professors in colleges, statesmen, and other eminent writers residing in different parts of the Union.

Our Corps of contributors for the coming year will be so large, and will embrace such a variety of eminent talent, that every department of literature will receive the particular attention of some one competent to do it ample and special justice. In fact, our contributers will send us from week to week much more matter than we can possibly use, so that we shall always have a fresh and superabundant supply from which to select the very best.

The LEDGER's great success is owing to the fact that we spare no expense in getting up the best family paper—a paper of high moral tone. The exalted reputation of its contributors, the practical and invariably pure and healthy character of all its articles, the care which is taken that not even one offensive word shall appear in its columns, and the superiority of its Tales and Sketches, have gained for the NEW YORK LEDGER a position that no literary paper has ever before reached.

As this is the season of the year when Postmasters and others are in the habit of forming clubs, we direct their particular attention to

OUR TERMS.

Single copies, $2 per annum; two copies $3; four copies $6; eight copies 12 dollars. Postmasters and others who get up clubs can afterwards add single copies at $1,50. The party who sends 12 dollars for a club of eight copies will be entitled to a copy free. Terms invariably in advance. No subscriptions taken for a less period than one year. Canada subscribers must send twenty-six cents in addition to the subscription, to pay the American postage, which is half a cent a copy on every paper. The notes of all specie-paying banks taken at par. When a draft or check can conveniently be sent, it will be preferred, as it will prevent the possibility of the loss of money by mail.

☞ We employ no travelling agents. Address all communications to

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No. 40 Park Row, New York.

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Great Books.

ANY OF THESE BOOKS WILL BE FORWARDED BY MAIL, POST PAID, TO ANY ADDRESS, ON RECEIPT OF PRICE BY JOHN E. POTTER, PUBLISHER, No. 617 SANSOM ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

The Horse and his Diseases;

BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V.S., Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, Professor of Veterinary Medicine in the late Agricultural College of Ohio, Secretary of the American Veterinary Association, of Philadelphia, Etc. Etc.

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JENNINGS' GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE describes more than 150 diseases to which he is subject, and gives the various remedies best adapted to their cure.

JENNINGS' GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE should be in the hands of every man who owns the animal. At a critical moment it may save you hundreds of dollars.

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